BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
S. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
" " " " " 6 00
Daily
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1861. { NO. 52.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Squares of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,..... 1 00
Do. do. 2 do..... 1 25
Do. do. 3 do..... 1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,..... 4 00
Do. do. 6 do....do.....do..... 7 00
Do. do. 12 do....do.....do.....13 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair*,
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
E. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158 &29.

ALEX. OLDHAM.
JAMES STOKLEY.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859. 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Fine Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale; no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

JOHN McLAURIN.
E. W. SMITH,
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
John Dawson, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
E. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
W. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
A. D. Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.
Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business. Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
MARY S. McCALEB.
December 11, 1860.—dtf.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VARIOUS exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
He may be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; New Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural. Will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 1 1th, 1859—11-1y.

PLOUGH FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; CULTIVATOR or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used on three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.
Jan 24th, 1861. 22-tf

Wanted.

MORE SOLDIERS WANTED
TO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY in the Company now forming in the lower part of Duplin and Upper part of New Hanover.
For further particulars please address or apply to the subscriber.
J. C. McMILLAN,
Teachey's Depot, Duplin County.
Aug. 2nd, 1861. 278&50-3t

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs.. quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. B. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

General Notices.

TO RIFLE MAKERS WITHIN THE STATE.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 10, 1861.

Proposals are invited until 12 M. on Wednesday 4th September next, for the fabrication and delivery at the Ordnance Depot in this city—where samples may be seen—of (5000) five thousand Percussion Rifles of the following dimensions to wit:

		Inches.
BARREL	Diameter of the bore	0.54
cast steel,	Variation allowed, *mcre*	0.01
or, *iron;*	Diameter at the muzzle	0.90
steel preferred.	Diameter at breech, between the flats,	1.15
	Length without the breech screw,	33
RAMROD—*steel*—length		33
ARM COMPLETE—length		48.8

IMPLEMENTS: *screw driver*, with cone wrench; *wiper, ball screw, spring vice, bullet mould.*

To be subject to inspection before reception. Proposals will state the number that will be delivered weekly, and the the earliest day of the first delivery. Sufficient security for the faithful performance of contract will accompany proposals, which will be addressed to the "Officer Commanding Ordinance Depot, Raleigh, N C." and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing percussion Rifles."
JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.
August 10, 1861. 285-1t—51-1d

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE STOCK FARM
AND
BLOODED STOCK
FOR SALE.
—o:o—
I WISH TO SELL A FINE STOCK FARM, near Asheville, in Buncombe county, North Carolina, with the live stock upon it; consisting of a
HERD OF EXCELLENT CATTLE,
MOSTLY
AYERSHIRES,
And Grades of Ayershire, Devon and Short-Horn.
ALSO,
Several Brood Mares,
Colts and Fillies;
Several fine Jennets,
Young Jacks,
and an
IMPORTED JACK.
These will be sold either with or without the FARM. And unless previously sold at private sale, will be sold at public auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the
20th OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.
I wish a small proportion of the pay in hand; the remainder at the end of the war. As I am a volunteer for "during the war," in my absence I. B. SAWYER, Esq., of Asheville, will represent me. J. W. WOODFIN.
Aug. 9, 1861. 284-1td 3tw.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of *Magnolia* for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding *HARNESS HORSE* for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.
March 16. 161-1tf&30-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BLADEN COUNTY.—*Court of Equity—Spring Term*, 1861.
James Evans, Benjamin Evans and William Evans,
against
Geo. Cromartie, John Cromartie, Sr., John Cromartie, Jr., Sarah Cromartie, Margaret Cromartie, Hope W. Purnell and wife Margaret Ann, William H. White, Benjamin F. Rinaldi and wife Amelia, James F. Gillespie and wife Mary C., Sarah E. Cromartie, Amanda Cromartie, Miriam E. Cromartie, Emeline Cromartie, George H. Cromartie, Richard B. Cromartie, Alice Cromartie.
ORIGINAL BILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Cromartie, Sr., John Cromartie, Jr., Sarah Cromartie, Margaret Cromartie, H. W. Purnell and wife Margaret Ann, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a paper published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said non-residents that they be and appear before the the Judge of our next Court of Equity, at a term to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or the case will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment pro confesso entered up.
Witness, Heman H. Robinson, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1861.
H. H. ROBINSON, C. & M. E.
August 15th, 1861. [Pr. adv. $8 45] 51-6w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels. HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.
The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.
Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. S. SHEETZ,
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
500 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist

Embargo Against Blockade.
Editors Delta.—Blockade must be met by embargo. The war and *quasi* war of nations against the Confederate States must be resisted by the latter on the same terms; war by war "up to the hilt;" and *quasi* war, or negative friendship, exhibited in the form of non-recognition of our national existence, by non-intercourse and withholding of products. Thank God! our people can wage a war up to the hilt in the defense of our altars and firesides—*pro aris et focis.* On this score we stand an undivided power at the sacrifice of much blood; after which all other sacrifices being consequents, logical and determined. They are foolish who say that we will not resist the wagers of this unholy war to the death; then they are indeed demented who assert that we will not hold back from foreign market, and destroy, if necessary, the products of our country, aye, that we will cease to cultivate the great staples until peace is made and our nationality is acknowledged. We may lack a sufficiency of the modern weapons of warfare for a big war—for the uprising of the people in mass; but we will forge pikes and bowie knives. (the Roman sword) and we can attach the latter to double-barreled guns. with which which our men on horse and foot will hang on the rear and flanks of the invaders, whether in the mountains or valleys, the ravines or the swamps. Let the hosts of the invaders exceed in numbers and caparison those of Xerxes and they will melt away, in an invasion of our land, like the mists before the sun. Who doubts it?—he knows not of Marathon and Salamis, nor of the history of countries whose people determined to be free.
Controlling the great agricultural products forming the basis of a considerable portion of the commerce of the world, we must act as rightly in that direction—with as much wisdom and energy—as we can and will act in the armed defense. The total deprivation of the cotton supply must insure irreparable injury to the commerce, navigation, and manufactures of the North, and greatly damage those interests in Europe. Like Samson, we may be bound to the pillar; but like him, overwhelm our enemies by pulling the temple down.
What a mighty power the Confederate States possess? For great as their warlike power is, how much greater is that derived from the supreme control of those great Southern products upon which are founded the superstructures of the commerce, manufactures and navigation of America! The two powers, combined with wisdom, justice and moderation in their administration, with fidelity of engagements, and with straightforward dealing make the position of the Confederate States impregnable in the face of the world.
As said before, embargo must be opposed to blockade; and even where the latter is raised, the former must be maintained intact against every nation that refuses recognition of our national existence.
I believe this to be the universal sentiment of our people, or at least of the great mass, who, at all hazards and at any sacrifice, are determined upon resistance until the invader is driven back, and peace prevails within our borders. So may it be. W. H. C.
Bayou Sara, August 7, 1861.

During the revolutionary war, when drafts were made from the militia to recruit the continental army, a certain captain gave liberty to make their objection if they had any, against going into service; accordingly one of them who had an impediment in his speech, came forward and made his bow.
"What's your objections?" said the captain
"I can't go," answered the man, "I-st-st-utter."
"Stutter," said the captain. "You don't go there to talk, but to fight."
"Ah, but they'll put me on the g g-guard, and a man may go ha-h-half a mile before I can say wh-wh who goes there."
"Oh, that's no objection, for they will place another sentry with you. He can challenge and you can fire."
"Well, bu-bu-but I may be taken and run thro' before I can cry qu-qu-quarter.
The last plea prevailed, and the captain laughing heartily dismissed him.

A Roar from the Cage of Gen. Wool.
Gen. Wool is out in a very piteous jeremiade, published in the New York *Herald*, in the shape of a letter to S. DRAPER, Chairman of the Union Defence Committee. It sets forth the transactions of Gen. WOOL in connection with that Committee; magnifies his own services; shows how he received, first the approval, afterwards the rebuke, of Secretary Cameron; tells how Gen. Scott ordered him to return to Troy "for the recovery of my health, known to be feeble, when, at the time, my health was perfect, as it has been ever since;" and winds up the long and garrulous manifesto with the following unmistakable bid for the Presidency:
To say the least of it, it is singular treatment to him who was one of the first to sound the tocsin of alarm and arouse the people north of the Border States to the dangers which menaced them from the South, as attested in hundreds of responses to my published letters with the declaration that the people were ready and would furnish any number of men and any amount of money to preserve the Union.—When the President elect was threatened by Virginians that he should not be inaugurated at Washington, the preservation of the Union being a paramount object with me, I tendered my services to the extent of my power and ability to assist in placing him, legally and constitutionally, in the Presidential chair; and I was at Washington for that purpose on the 4th of March.
In conclusion, permit me to ask, is such loyalty and devotion to country to be spurned by this administration? I feel assured that the people of the North will not sanction such conduct, nor will they ever abandon their best and devoted friends. Your friend, JOHN E. WOOL.

Proclamation by the President.
WHEREAS, The Congress of the Confederate States of America did, by an Act approved on the 8th day of August, 1861, entitled "An Act respecting Alien Enemies," make provision that proclamation should be issued by the President in relation to alien enemies, and in conformity with the provisions of said Act:
Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my Proclamation; and I do hereby warn and require every male citizen of the United States, of the age of fourteen years and upwards, now within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of this Proclamation.—And I do warn all persons above described who shall remain within the Confederate States, after the expiration of said period of forty days, that they will be treated as alien enemies. *Provided, however*, That this proclamation shall not be considered as applicable, during the existing war, to citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention in due form, acknowledging the authority of this Government; nor shall this proclamation be considered as extending to the citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory South of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility or other crime against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.
And I do further proclaim and make known that I have established the rules and regulations hereto annexed in accordance with the provisions of said law.
Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States of America at the city of Richmond, on this 14th day of August, A. D. 1861.
By the President,
[SEAL.] JEFFERSON DAVIS.
R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES.
The following regulations are hereby established respecting alien enemies, under the provisions of an act approved 8th August, 1861, entitled "An act respecting alien enemies:"
1. Immediately after the expiration of the term of forty days from the date of the foregoing proclamation, it shall be the duty of the several District Attornies, Marshals, and other officers of the Confederate States, to make complaint against any aliens or alien enemies coming within the purview of the act aforesaid, to the end that the several Courts of the Confederate States, and of each State having jurisdiction, may order the removal of such aliens or alien enemies beyond the territory of the Confederate States, or their restraint and confinement, according to the terms of said law.
2. The Marshals of the Confederate States are hereby directed to apprehend all aliens against whom complaints may be made under said law, and to hold them in strict custody until the final order of the Court, taking special care that such aliens obtain no information that could possibly be made useful to the enemy.
3. Whenever the removal of any alien beyond the limits of the Confederate States is ordered by any competent authority, under the provisions of the said law, the Marshal shall proceed to execute the order in person, in such manner as to prevent the alien so removed from obtaining any information that could be used to the prejudice of the Confederate States.
4. Any alien who shall return to these States during the war, after having been removed therefrom under the provisions of said law, shall be regarded and treated as an alien enemy, and, if made prisoner, shall be at once delivered over to the nearest military authority, to be dealt with as a spy or as a prisoner of war, as the case may require.

Lieut. Todd.
At a public meeting of the citizens of Franklinton, N. C., held on the 20th July, Maj. Thos. Speed was called to the chair and Dr. W. C. Landford acted as Secretary, when the following testimony, which will explain itself, was given by Dr. J. B. Winston, to wit: Having learned that there were some Northen prisoners of war on board the cars, on the 16th inst., the Rev. R. C. Maynard and myself passed through one of the coaches, and reached the platform of another, when Maynard met with an officer whom he afterwards learned to be Lieut. Todd, of the C. S. A., when the following words passed between them.
Todd—Damn you, get off from here.
Maynard—I can get off, but think you could speak to me in a more gentlemanly manner.
Todd—I don't care a damn; get off quick or I will make you.
Maynard—I am a little deaf and did not at first hear your order or I should have gotten off.
Todd—Hush your mouth. I do not wish to hear any more from you; the witness did not hear any more from Mr. Maynard at this moment, but Todd continued, "if you want anything out of me you can get it," at the same time stepping from the platform to Mr. M., a distance of some 12 feet and telling him to hush his mouth or he would stop it with the back of his hand. Mr. Maynard told him that his mouth was his own and that he should continue to use it; whereupon Todd slapped him in the face, which almost felled him to the ground. Then stepping back Todd drew and cocked his pistol. One or two citizens stepped forward to Todd and told him that Maynard was deaf, a minister of the Gospel, and a quiet citizen. Todd, not seeming to listen to them, called for his guard, while standing with his pistol cocked. Maynard told him that he was unarmed, and could not, therefore, defend himself from his assault, whereupon Todd stepped on the platform of the coach and told him that he would lay aside his weapons, at the same time ungirding his sword. Some gentleman on the train spoke to Todd, when the cars moved off.
Mr. Maynard is a small man and physically weak, and according to my judgment gave no offence to Todd.
Signed, J. B. WINSTON.
We, the undersigned, who witnessed the affair, concur in the above, with the addition, that when one or two citizens told Todd that Marynard was deaf, a gentleman and a minister of the Gospel in high standing, he replied that he did not believe it, and if he was he did not care a damn.
Signed, W. R. DEBNAM,
J. J. WARD,
P. C. PERSON.
After taking the above testimony, on motion the Chairman appointed Capt. S. D. Bevis, Dr. W. L. Deonam, W. H. Williams, Maj J. J. Thomas and J. A. Henly, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:
Resolved That the assault made by Lieut. Todd upon the Rev. R. C. Maynard was an outrage upon the rights of an aged minister of the Gospel, a worthy citizen and a truly Southern man.
Resolved, That the conduct of Lieut. Todd in assaulting the Rev. R. C. Maynard, and his gross profanity when assured that it was a minister he had stricken, and that he was deaf and did not hear him when he spoke, was incompatible with the conduct of a gentleman.
Resolved, That the conduct of Lieut. Todd in striking Mr. Maynard and in calling out the armed soldiery when there was no advance made on him, was the extreme of cowardice.
Resolved, That the said Lieut. Todd has by his wrath and rudeness to Southerners for looking at Northern prisoners, and by his extreme sensitiveness for the feelings of the invaders of our soil and from the fact of his being a brother-in-law to Abe Lincoln, placed himself in a position that fully justifies us in regarding him with suspicion.
Resolved, That the above testimony and resolutions be published in the State Journal with a request that all South ern papers copy and that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary of War.
On motion the meeting adjourned.
THOS. SPEED, Chairman.
W. C. LANKFORD, Secretary.

Declaration of Independence of the State of Missouri by Governor Jackson.
The Nashville papers, of the 10th inst., contain the proclamation of Gov C. F. Jackson, concluding as follows:
The General Assembly of Missouri, the recognized political department of her government, by an act approved May 10th, 1861, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of the State of Missouri to suppress rebellion and repel invasion," has vested in the Governor, in respect to the rebellion and invasion now carried on in Missouri by the Government and people of the Northern States and their allies, the authority "to take such measures as in his judgment he may deem necessary or proper, to repel such invasion or put down such rebellion."
Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by said act, I, Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of the State of Missouri, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of my intentions, and firmly believing that I am herein carrying into effect the will of the people of Missouri, do hereby, in their name, by their authority, and on their behalf, and subject at all times to their free and unbiased control, make and publish this provisional Declaration, that by the acts and people and government of the United States of America, the political connection heretofore existing between said States and the people and government of Missouri, is and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that the STATE OF MISSOURI, as a SOVEREIGN, FREE AND INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, has full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.
Published and declared at New Madrid, Missouri, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

CHALLENGE FOR A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—We learn that on Saturday last, the Confederate war steamship Patrick Henry, formerly the Yorktown, came down James River, to within a mile or two of Newport's News, and offered a challenge for combat to a large United States Frigate lying off that point. So great was the agitation and confusion on board the Frigate, it is said, that they did not take time to furl their awnings, but pulled them right down and beat to quarters. The Patrick Henry stopped off at her position, with her ports open ready for a combat, if she could induce the Yankee to come from under the guns of the shore battery, but the latter positively declined the invitation and stuck to her safe place. It is believed by those who witnessed the operation that the Patrick Henry would have ventured battle regardless of the shore battery, but for the presence of two or three Federal gunboats.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

The Battle.
TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER, BY BULWER.

Heavy and solemn,
A cloudy column,
Through the green plain they marching come!
Measureless spread, like a table dread,
For the wild grim dice of the iron game.
Looks are bent on the shaking ground,
Hearts beat loud with a kneeling sound;
Swift by the breasts that must bear the brunt,
Gallops the major along the front;
"Halt!"
And fettered they stand at the stark command,
And the warriors, silent, halt!

Proud in the blush of morning glowing,
What on the hill-top shines in flowing?
"See you the foeman's banners waving?"
"We see the foeman's banners waving!"
"God be with your children and wife!"
Hark! the music—the tromp and fife—
How they ring through the ranks, which they rouse to the strife!
Thrilling they sound, with their glorious tone,
Thrilling they go through the marrow and bone!
Brothers, God grant, when this life is o'er,
In the life to come that we meet once more!

See the smoke how the lightning is cleaving asunder!
Hark! the guns, peal on peal, how they boom in their thunder!
From host to host, with kindling sound,
The shouted signal circles round.
Freer already breathes the breath;
The war is raging, slaughter raging,
And heavy through the reeking pall
The iron death dice fall!
Nearer they close—foes upon foes—
"Ready!"—from square to square it goes.

They kneel as one man from flank to flank,
And the fire comes sharp from the foremost rank.
Many a soldier to the earth is sent,
Many a gap of balls is rent;
O'er the corpse before, springs the hindmost man,
That the line may not fail to the fearless van.
To the right, to the left, and around and around,
Death whirls in its dance on the bloody ground;
God's sunlight is quenched in the fiery flight,
Over the hosts falls a brooding night!
Brothers, God grant, when this life is o'er,
In the life to come that we meet once more.

The dead men lie bathed in the weltering blood,
And living are blent in the slippery flood,
And the feet, as they reeling and sliding go,
Stumble still on the corpse that sleeps below.
"What! Francis!"—"Give Charlotte my last farewell,"
As the dying man murmurs, the thunders swell—
"I'll give—O God! are the guns so near?
Ho! comrades!—yon volley—look sharp to the rear!—
I'll give to thy Charlotte thy last farewell;
Sleep soft! where death thickest decendeth in rain,
The friends thou forsakest, thy side may regain!"
Hitherward, thitherward reels the fight

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1861.

End of the Volume.

On looking at the head of our Weekly Journal we find that it is rapidly approaching its majority, and in four years more will be qualified to vote. The present issue is number fifty-two of the 17th volume. With our next weekly issue we will enter upon our eighteenth volume.

It will be seen that the Journal is among the oldest papers in the State, and is, with few exceptions, really the oldest, if identity of proprietorship and essential continuity of purpose in its editoriol conduct is taken into account. For the seventeen years closing within this issue, our paper has been published without a single defalcation or failure on our part. Never, from the first number to that now before the reader, have we failed in a single instance to have our papers in the mail at the due time. Sometimes they may have failed to reach our subscribers at the regular time, but this has been the result of causes wholly beyond our control.

Now, as at each returning anniversary of its exis. tence, the Journal has to thank, sincerely thank its friends for their kind and cordial support. Surely, no paper has had more reliable friends, whom it always knew where to find; and, without presuming to lay the slightest claim to infallibility or peculiar excellence, we may be allowed to say that our friends and the public in general could pretty generally know where to find us.

The beginning of our eighteenth year is rather late in the day for professions. We can only say that we will do our best for the cause, and try to improve as much upon ourselves as we can. Do stick up to us, for times are awful upon newspapers.

WILL NOT SOME OF OUR GERMAN FRIENDS tell us whether the person serving in Missouri as a Lincolnite Colonel, spells his name Seigle or Zeigle, or whether there are two of them; or whether which is 'tother or 'tother is which. We are in earnest about this. Our people capture Zeigle, and immediately Seigle springs up, and *warsy wicey*. Now, it would be desirable to know how many it may be necessary to capture, slaughter or otherwise dispose of in order to kill or capture this redoubted individual orthographically. It took nine chances to get rid of Lyon; it will probably take eighteen chances to dispose of Zeigle *and* Seigle.

Seriously, we believe few will deny that our German population here, as a class, are just as true as any other portion of our Southern population, as ready with their means and their persons; so that, of course, we cannot and must not be understood as reflecting upon them.—This is no time for reflecting upon *any* true men, no matter where they came from—whether from the continent of Europe, from the "Gem of the Ocean," from Caledonia, from Old England or from the North, so they *are* true men. And we do trust that when this war is over, and it will be over soon, if parties *must* arise, and they *will* arise in all free countries, respect will be paid to men for what they are, and for the spirit they have evinced, and the manner in which they have borne themselves, rather than for any mere adventitious matter or consideration.

But in the meantime, we want to know whether Seigle ought to be Zeigle, or whether Zeigle ought to be Seigle

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TALKING ABOUT WRONG CREDITS, to which we find reference made in sundry of our exchanges, we rather think that there have been about as many mistakes of this kind made in connection with extracts made from the Wilmington, N. C., papers, as from those of almost any other place, arising probably from the close resemblance in the typography of the Herald and Journal.—We have been somewhat amused and not a little annoyed sometimes, as no doubt our town cotemporary was, to find a strong union article credited to the Journal and a strong secession one to the Herald, and in old times big Know Nothing appeals credited to our humble selves and peppery Democratic and anti-Know Nothing articles to our opposing neighbours. Well, that time is over; we are, or at least we appear to be all of one mind and the appearance is as little deceptive as any appearance can be, we think. But now, unfortunately, the Heral is dead or at least suspended during the war, and we do object to our articles being credited to it, since, if there be any responsibility thereto annexed we do not wish to shuffle it off upon our friend Waddell, who has gone to fight the battles of his country, especially as he has now no chance to commit editorial follies and have them charged to our account by way of set-off. Our Norfolk and Portsmouth exchanges will please take notice, that, *for the present* there is no *Wilmington Herald*—only the *Wilmington Journal*.

A Soldier Gone Home.

Died near Manassa Battle Field, on the 12th of August, D. A. MCLAURIN, (who was wounded in the arm.) He lost his left arm, but was patient and resigned to his fate. He is a native of Richmond county, N. C., but was in a regiment from Mississippi. A noble young man has fallen a martyr to Southern independence. He was a shining example of worth and intelligence; was a useful member of society, and the pride of his friends and relatives. May his ashes slumber sweetly, and his spirit rest in peace.

A FRIEND.

D. A. McLaurin, whose death is above announced, is the gallant North Carolina boy, who sent the cool dispatch home, mentioning incidentally and almost parenthetially the wound which has resulted in his death.—Had he been spared, he would have made his mark in any field of duty to which he might have been called.

WE REGRET to learn of the death of Reverend George McNeill, one of the Editors of the North Carolina *Presbyterian*.

We esteemed Mr. McNeill highly as a man, as a minister of the gospel, and as an editor. We added to our esteem a warmer feeling. We were attached to him as a friend. Few who knew him could fail to be so. He was so cordial, so genial, he had so much of the milk of human kindness about him, that it seems to us as though we had lost a relative, rather than a comparative stranger. He was a true man without pretense, an Israelite in whom there was no guile, save the cunning to save souls, the plans and calculations to bring back to the fold those in danger of straying off.

IT DOES SEEM as though Providence smiled upon us, and the whole earth teemed with produce. Verily, we may rejoice in Corn and Wine; or if we don't, it will be our own faults. We know something about the corn, since we heard a gentlemen say that not only did fine corn grow this year everywhere it ought to grow, but also in many places where he thought the ground was so poor that it ought not to grow. As for the fruit of the vine, a number of clusters which our opposite neighbor, Mrs. Sherwood, has kindly sent us over, convinces us that that is "all right,"—they are so large, and so plump, and so purple, *and* they are so good to eat. We return our thanks for this kind attention.

The Sarah Starr.

We copy from the Charleston Courier an editorial article in regard to the above brig, embodying also a report of the capture of the vessel made to the owner, we believe by Mr. Monroe, of this place, a passenger and chief owner of the cargo. As to the character of the vessel, and the validity of transfer, and change of flag there appears to be no reason for doubt.

We deem it due to Mr. Monroe to republish this statement here, as we know that rather strange rumors reflecting upon him have obtained currency—though to what extent we can hardly say. The seizure of the Sarah Starr, carried to New York, and the Herald, carried to Philadelphia, will test some pretty delicate questions between the Lincoln and British governments.

If?

It it should prove true that the battle of Manassa has virtually secured the recognition of our independent nationality by France, and if following or accompanying France, England should join in the actual recognition at an early day, the moral effect would be very decided in bringing Lincoln's Government into contempt at home—in discouraging the once confident feeling of the North, by leading the people of that section to an early realization of the impossibility of the ultimate conquest and subjugation of the South. There are other important consequences attendant upon recognition, but nearly all morally rather than physically influential.

If, however, France and England should come to the conclusion to declare the blockade inefficient, and, therefore, inoperative, this, with recognition, would give us immense advantages which we do not now possess. It would give us credit in the money markets of the world. It would give us the means of amply sustaining that credit by the shipment and sale of our products. It would give us arms and munitions of war, and if the Lincoln government attempted to maintain its blockade would, indirectly, give us powerful allies.

But let us never forget that these governments look out for their own interest, pursue their own policy, and not ours. So far as that policy and that interest may lead them, they will go and no farther. Their prejudices are probably against us. The French *Savans* may write brilliant absurdities about slavery, and Mr. Jelleby and the Earl of Sharftsbury howl and cavort at Exeter Hall in England, but Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston "care for none of these things," except in so much as they are elements of the national life and feeling of the countries over whose governments they preside. France has no Exeter Hall and nothing answering to it, and therefore Louis Napoleon can take a bolder step; but when a step *is* taken, England and France will move alike and together, and this they will be apt to do pretty promptly. Manchester will overpower Exeter Hall, and Lancashire take precedence of Borrioboola Gha.

But no outside circumstance can possibly relieve the South from the necessity of winning and maintaining and demonstrating her own power to maintain her own absolute, separate independence. The North will not be satisfied until this is shown beyond the shadow of a doubt or peradventure. It must be shown that the South can *invade* as well as repel *invasion*—that this thing of war is a dangerous game at which two can play—that a frontier that can be crossed from the North can also be crossed from the South—that fields and firesides are no less sacred in Virginia than in Pennsylvania, in Tennessee than in Ohio or Indiana—that if Richmond, or Charleston, or New Orleans can be threatened, so can Philadelphia, New York and Boston. This being shown, then we may hope for peace and fair intercourse. It will never do to patch up a peace with the North under any such circumstance as will leave her incendiaries and demagogues a chance to impress their people with the idea that if it had not been for foreign interference, why, the case would have been different, like the man who was once imposed upon by a counterfeit note and never paid any debts afterwards, charging all his defalcations upon the man that passed that note on him.

There is no use in hoping for it. The war cannot and will not end at once, nor very soon; neither can it or will it be a long war, or a very exhausting one.—One big rush will the Lincolnites make, and not more on land. Their next attempt will then be to harry our coasts. Once entangled with England and France their ships will hardly browse around at their own sweet will without let or hindrance. It is quite probable that their threats in that way will turn out to be mere brute thunder. Still it may not. Nothing is certain with which so many unrealized contingencies are connected. We ought to be prepared for anything that may be attempted.

IN A RECENT VIRGINIA paper we noticed a letter from a Maryland Officer, serving with the Confederate Army, to his wife, which adds a new claim for the gratitude of his country, to those which already surround the name of the lamented Colonel Fisher of this State.—According to the account of this officer, impediments and difficulties, no doubt intentionally interposed on the part of the employees on the Manassas Railroad, threatened to stop the progress of the trains carrying General Johnson's column, or a part of it to co-operate with Beauregard, and that these impediments and difficulties were overcome and the all-important junction effected is due to the exertions and practical knowledge displayed by Colonel Fisher, such practical knowledge being the result of his experience as a railroad officer.

LIBERAL.—The Wilmington Savings Bank has taken five thousand dollars of the Confederate loan advertised for recently. This, we think, is a liberal subscription, when it is taken into consideration that it is only the surplus profits of the bank, after paying the depositors their premiums.

We are indebted to Messrs. Harriss & Howell, the Agents in this place, for a neatly printed pamphlet copy of the "Eleventh Annual Report of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Incorporated January, 1849. Printed by W. W. Holden, Raleigh.

The only marked feature of this report, differing from previous reports is probably contained in the two subjoined resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That all insurers in this office may enter into active military service against the late United States, on giving notes annually for two per cent. extra on the amount insured; said notes to be deducted from the amount insured in case of death: *Provided, however*, That the insurer may discharge said note at any time by paying one half its amount.

Resolved, 2. That all slaves insured in this office may be employed in the military service against the late United States—the owner paying *one per cent.* extra on the amount insured.

We really think that institutions like this, known to be of high character, located at home, contributing to the security and advancement of home interests, ought to commend themselves at all times to the attention of our people, to the total exclusion of Northern and unfriendly and foreign institutions and enemies.

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER of yesterday, the 19th instant, says—We learn from Raleigh, that "Governor Clark mentioned on Friday that our people in Caldwell and adjacent counties were in arms and wishing help.—The disaffected Tennessee people were coming upon them, probably to effect a diverson from Virginia. The Governor would take proper steps for their help."

It is always best to be prepared, but we doubt much whether the disaffected people of either the Jonesboro' or Knoxville sections of East Tennessee are not now kept rather too busy at home—too much crushed down in fact by the growing loyalty of the community, as well as by the energetic conduct of General Zollicoffer, to be able to do much in the way of crossing over into North Carolina.—*Daily Journal, 20th inst.*

WE LEARN THAT THE JOURNAL on the route from Warsaw to Jacksonville, Onslow County, and some offices in Duplin County, failed to reach their destination last week in consequence of the failure of the cars to reach Warsaw in time.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—The last rumor is that the Lincolnites will try to sink old hulks opposite the bars and harbors of North Carolina, with the view of ruining the navigation and thus dispensing with the necessity of a blockade. This is brutality of the most unmitigated kind, and to those engaged in it no quarter should be shown, in any case.

The Black Mingo Postoffice, in Williamsburg District, S. C., has been re-established by Confederate authority, and Col. S. T. Cooper appointed Postmaster. It was discontinued by Lincoln on the 12th March last.

The Governor's Message and the Stay Law.

For advanced copies of these important documents we are endebted to the courtesy and attention of our worthy Commoner, Daniel Shaw, Esq., to whom we again return our thanks for many acceptable favours in this way.

The Governor's Message is a plain, sensible statement of as much of the present position of our affairs, as, in the opinion of the Governor, can be made public without injury to the service. Its recommendations appear to be marked by practical sense, and will, no doubt receive that amount of attention which their importance entitles them. We think the Legislature will, in all probability re-enact the law for the issue of treasury notes, and also make some farther provision in relation to volunteering. Without casting any reflection upon the action of the Convention the Governor intimates that such action was taken without an appreciation of the position of things which time has since developed. Perhaps it would have been asking too much of the Convention to have required that body to act in view of future and then unrevealed contingencies. These contingencies having now arisen, it remains for the Legislature to provide for them. The Convention postponed the issuing of the Treasury notes authorized by the Legislature in May last until the 1st of next March.—We rather think that one of the reasons for this course was the statement of Mr. Courts to the Convention that he could not, in the immediate pressure of business devote the necessary time to signing these notes, without neglecting other business supposed to be more urgent and important. We have already indicated the mode in which this difficulty can be obviated. No doubt the immediate issue will now be authorized and provided for.

The Stay Law will require a careful examination.—Out of it, if not in its precise words, will probably be framed a law that will answer all purposes. We trust so.

Camp Wyatt.

We understand that the tents furnished for the shelter of the soldiers stationed at Camp Wyatt, however suitable they may be as sun shades, are good for nothing else, affording next to no protection from the rain, and we need not say how heavily it *has* rained during the last few weeks.

The hospital is a small old servant house and totally unsuited either in size or accommodations for the purposes to which it has been applied, especially when it is recollected that among new troops going into camp for the first time, mumps, measles and other diseases of that class are apt to be, and in this case actually are prevalent, so that a large proportion are down with sickness, although not of a dangerous character, if so situated as to receive due attention.

Some shelters for the kitchen and cooking arrangements are much needed, as also for eating under. Now, nothing of the kind exists, but all these things have to be done in the open air, and when it rains so heavily as it has done lately no cooking at all can be done.

We are also informed that there are Companies who have been in service from the very first who have neither received pay, assistance nor articles from the State, their respective counties or elsewhere. We think these things are worthy of being seen to. Many of the men are without blankets, and as we have already stated all may be said to be virtually without tents. We understand that the State paid sixteen dollars for each of these tents. They are really not worth sixteen condemnations.

There are eight Companies at Camp Wyatt, and from this it may be judged how poorly a small kitchen will accommodate the sick of so large a body of men.

Further, the men down at the Camp complain of being totally isolated and without any regular means of communication with the rest of mankind.

We do not make these statements in any spirit of faultfinding. We have good authority for making them, however, and are requested to do so on account of the health and efficiency of the men there. We trust that attention being called to the matter, all proper means at the disposal of the authorities will be used to remedy the evils complained of.

From the North.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of this County, who has been absent in Europe for some months, which time he spent mainly, if not exclusively, in Paris, in the hospitals and dissecting rooms, adding to his stores of professional knowledge, arrived here yesterday via Louisville and the West, after a hard scuffle to get through at all. The fact is that nowhere in Europe, not even in Russia, is the espionage so annoying nor the searches of person and baggage so officious as they are now at the North. France is a free, civil government compared with the military despotism of Abraham Lincoln, and strangely or what might have been thought so some months since, the focus, the very heart and centre of all this may be found in the great *liberal* City of New York—the City that grew fat off Southern trade, that boasted of its cosmopolitan character and its freedom from local prejudices. Neither Massachusetts in general, nor Boston in particular can hold a candle to New York in rancourous bitterness. Such appears to be the result of the Doctor's observations, and the conclusion to which he has come is also affirmed by the experience of others.

But the winter is coming on and the vast hordes of the unemployed and thriftless and characterless floating population of New York, whom no charity can long keep relieved, will be threatening the property of speculators, the storehouses of food and the repositories of clothing, with sack and confiscation. The whole artificial scaffolding upon which the bloated bulk of New York commercial supremacy has been raised so high is tumbling down, and her "merchant princes" are become desperate, mad, reckless.

We understand that the history of the Doctor's meanderings in order to reach home would form quite a narrative. Any Southern man coming home from New York now has to go on a "winding way."

Daily Journal, 19th inst.

Brought to His Knees.

Even the very devils believe and tremble, and so it appears does their friend the wicked man at Washington, and *his* friend, W. H. Seward, who, between them, have issued a proclamation "according to act of Congress"—for even *that* wicked and abandoned body has become holy by joint resolution—calling upon all the people of his, Lincoln's nation, to observe the last Thursday in September as a day of humiliation and prayer, and also of fasting. We fear there will be even too much fasting before all is over.

Really the idea of old Abe's praying, reminds us of a queer old gentleman whom we remember to have seen in our childish days. The old gentleman was highly esteemed, spite of a "besetting sin" which occasionally got the better of him. In plain terms, he would occasionally get fuddled on hot punch, and when convalescing therefrom, he would be awfully repentant, and being, in spite of his occasional aberrations really pious, he felt humiliation and prayer to be a pressing duty, and he did discharge this duty, but in doing so rather called himself hard names. A graceless youth came upon the old gentleman once in the midst of a close hazel thicket, on his knees, calling himself a bristly boar—an unwashed sow—a mangey dog—a rang-a-tang—a miserable, no-account hound, and other things still less complimentary.

We would suggest to old Abe and Seward the adoption of a formula of prayer and humiliation substantially agreeing with that used by our old friend. It will suit them exactly, and be much nearer the truth in their case than it was in his, for his was a good old soul, if he *did* thrash the youngster that told on him.

Gen. Wool is certainly to supercede Gen. Butler at Old Point. He is expected to arrive at the Fort on Wednesday the 21st inst.

WE REGRET to learn that the health of our soldiers at Yorktown is far from such as would be desired. In one of our regiments—the 5th N. C. volunteers, the amount of sickness is altogether out of due proportion.

This is an up-country regiment, and not accustomed to the climate of the lower peninsula between the York and James Rivers, and most of their sickness is due to the exposure, tramping around under the broiling sun during the day and sleeping out at night without tents or covering from the unhealthy night dews of the low country.

It is considered good generalship to save men in battle or at least not to expose them unnecessarily. Is it not equally encumbent upon the commanding officers to be careful of the lives and health of their men when not under fire, since, as all know, the mortalities of campaigns, especially with volunteer troops, are due more to sickness than to battle. A great proportion of the sickness in the lower peninsula is due to exposure to the most deleterious influences of climate—in constant night and day trampoosing in search of a fight, which has not been found since Bethel. We respect the Commanding Officers, but the other officers and men have souls, and lives, and friends, and families.

THE OXFORD LEISURE HOUR, pleasantly excusing itself for a mistake in calling Thomas Campbell "the Irish poet," says that "it does seem to us [it] that nobody but an Irishman ought ever to have written the Exile of Erin."

In this the "Hour" is not singular. Long ago the question actually ran high as to the authenticity of Campbell's claim to that composition, many attributing it to the author of the Burial of Sir John Moore, a resident, and we think a native of Dublin, who thus linked his name to immortality in connection with that of a Scottish hero, while Campbell, in his beautiful poems of O'Conner's Child, and the Exile of Erin, has given to the world his purest pathos, devoted to an Irish subject. That Campbell did write the Exile of Erin, seems now to be no longer disputed or even doubted.

THE TELEGRAPH NEWS to day is interesting. We rather like to see the Lincolnites drawing the cords as tightly as possible on their own people. We want them to increase the tension until the whole thing snaps.—Then indictment of newspapers—their mobbing of printing offices—their imprisonment of clergymen, all these things are doing *us* good, and doing *them* harm.—We respect and honor the noble men who, like the conductors of the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Day Book*, or the *Daily News*, have the manliness to speak out, and we certainly have no prejudice against Catholic or other clergymen, but rather the reverse, still we like to see these men made martyrs of. Out of their sufferings will come good. Let Lincolnism show its true colors and it will be put down—let the Catholic clergy be persecuted and few Catholic Irishmen will flock to fill the Northern ranks. The thing works quite favorably.

Daily Journal, 19th inst.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of the 10th inst., says:

There has been a widespread and wellfounded feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent among the men of the Second and Ninth Regiment, on account of the neglect of the Government to pay them for their services already rendered. They have been in the service of the Government three months and have not received a single cent as yet from Uncle Sam. Many of them have left families at home dependent upon them for support, and by the oversight or neglect of the Government they are now in a state of privation and want. They threaten to stack their muskets on the 14th of this month, if they are not paid in part, and refuse to do duty longer.

The above is no doubt the mutiny alluded to by the New York Tribune, in our telegraphic dispatches.

Balloon reconnoitering is the order of the day at Fortress Monroe. It is said a rope is attached to the balloon in order to haul it in when signalled to do so. A dispatch dated Fortress Monroe the 11th says:

Professor LaMontain made two successful assensions yesterday, having attained an altitude of 3000 feet. He found the Confederate encampment to be about three miles beyond New Market bridge. There are no traces of the enemy nearer Hampton. A considerable force is also encamped on this side of James River, some eight miles above Newport News. The two cannon mounted on Sewell's Point towards Old Point, he thinks, are only large field pieces. There are probably a thousand Confederate troops there.

Official Vote of Onslow County for Clerks of County and Superior Court.

DISTRICTS.	For C. C. Clk.			S. C. C.	
	Jasper Etheridge.	J. B. Frazel.	A. J. Johnson.	B. B. Barry.	O. B. Sanders.	J. A. Ervin.
Stump Sound	7	5	52	11	61	11
Lower South West	23	5	33	2	46	16
Upper do. do.	12	14	48	5	15	54
Lower Rich Lands	28	29	11	8	31	48
Upper do. do.	15	25	3	39	12	71
Half Moon	4	20	28	1	33	15
North East	57	2	12	2	41	24
White Oake	37	11	4	1	32	18
Swansboro'	21	45	8	1	5	23
Wolfpitt	35	10	8	1	50	10
Duffy's Co. (Garysburg)	4	57	6	2	25	28
Redd's do. (Virginia)	..	4	49	..	42	9
Rhodes' Co., (Garysburg)	6	14	4	19	16	20
Total	249	235	266	93	460	347

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Onslow Greys, Serg't A. C. Sidbury was called to the Chair, and Corp'l Joseph Jenkins was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of paying the last act of kindness to our brother soldiers in arms, David W. Horn, and Francis M. Pollock. After the explanations, he appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions for the actions of the meeting viz: Serg't Stokley, Corp'l Sidbury, privates B. F. Williams, S. J. Bardison and W. M. King, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, The untimely death of our much esteemed and beloved brothers in arms, David W. Horn and Francis M. Pollock,

Resolved, That while we are ready to submit to the decrees of an all-wise God, we can but regret that two such men should be taken from us, while engaged in this unholy war now being waged against us; not only as soldiers were they loved and esteemed, but as men none knew but to admire.

Resolved, That while Company E. of 3rd Regiment N. C. State Troops has undergone such a blow, still we can but depiore their irreparable loss of two such men.

Be it further resolved, that we are far from wanting to irritate the feelings of their friends by reminding them of their bereavement, still we desire that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased and also a copy to the Wilmington Journal, and request it to publish the same.

AMOS C. SIDBURY, Chairman,

JOS. R. JENKINS, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sampson County, convened at the Court House in Clinton on Saturday, Aug. 17th, 1861, B. C. Holmes was called to the Chair and J. W. Eager appointed Secretary. The following Preamble and Resolutions were introduced by A. A. McKoy, Esq., and adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The condition of the country requires that there should be some leniency extended to persons who contracted debts in more prosperous times, a relentless war having been forced upon us, our ports having been blockaded and trade having been wholly stopped, and our usual financial resources having been entirely cut off, our people with the execution law in full force will be compelled to suffer and their property must be sacrificed. Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That we earnestly appeal to all creditors for the sake of humanity not to enforce the collection of their debts by a sale of property, when any other satisfactory arrangement can be made.

Resolved, 2nd. That we earnestly appeal to the Legislature, now in Session, to pass some act for the relief of the country which may be constitutional, if such an act can be passed, and if none, then, and in that case, we pray that the civil jurisdiction of the Courts and Magistrates may be suspended or abolished.

Resolved, 3d. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary to our Senator and Commoners requesting them to lay the same before their respective Houses and to urge the passage of the act prayed for in the 2nd resolution.

On motion of Thos. H. Holmes, Esq., the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the proceedings to the Editors of the Wilmington *Journal* and Fayetteville *Observer* with a request that they be published.

B. C. HOLMES, Ch'm.

J. W. EAGER, Sec'y.

OMINOUS.—The great Wigwam constructed for the Republican Convention at Chicago a year ago, in which Lincoln was nominated for President, has been struck by lightning, the flag-staff shivered to atoms, *and the bust of Lincoln destroyed.*

[illegible] *Assembly of North Carolina:*

[illegible] at the meeting of the General Assembly may [illegible] a statement of the affairs of the State and such suggestions as may aid them in their deliberations.

Having so recently taken charge of this office, with an extraordinary pressure of business upon it, and with such limited opportunities for preparing a statement of this kind, I might well be excused from this duty.

But the very great respect I have for the Legislature, and my earnest desire to secure their aid and co-operation, prompt me to make this communication, however imperfect or unsatisfactory it may be.

For the first time in the history of this State we have to deplore the death of a Governor. The Hon. John W. Ellis, late Governor of this State, died at the Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 7th July last.

This communication might afford an appropriate place for a tribute to his worth and merit; but his public and private virtues have but recently been canvassed through the State, and their thorough endorsement by the people constitutes his highest reward while living, and a rich legacy to survive him.

The great struggle which now rages throughout our country excites the most intense interest at home and abroad. It is needless to argue to ourselves, or the world, the justice or propriety of our course. We patiently yielded to every expedient and listened to every promise in behalf of that Union, around which had so long clung our interest and dearest affections. But suddenly the mask was raised, and we saw before us the sword of the Tyrant, and henceforth there was no hesitation in our course.

An Extra Session of the Legislature immediately convened, and with no dissenting voice, submitted the issue to the people in Convention, which unanimously passed the ordinance of separation and deliverance; and that act has been sustained and ratified by the people with an unanimity unparalled in the history of the political struggles of the world.

Men who but yesterday were fronting each other in fierce and angry debate on this very issue, are to-day marshaled side by side in the same ranks,—banded like brothers, and staking "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" in the common cause.

The unanimity of North Carolina in this great struggle, while it must ensure success, embellishes a page in her history, as brilliant as the victory which achieves her independence.

Suddenly thrown into this great struggle, without an army or the organization to support one, we find offered to us an army of volunteers, who have come forward with brave hearts and willing to enlist in the cause of their country. To sustain this course and make it effective in the field, the Legislature have voted ample powers to the Executive, and devolved on those entrusted with the administration of affairs a fearful responsibility.

The Convention which assembled soon after, not foreseeing the increasing demand for troops, and disapproving of the provisions of the Legislature for raising and equipping volunteers, repealed them without providing a substitute.

Under the influence of the action of the Convention Companies were disbanded, and a check was given to volunteering, which *was* likely to prove injurious. These circumstances, with a certainty of a call for more troops, induced me to vary somewhat from the policy prescribed by the Convention—a change which I think they themselves would have sanctioned under the changed aspect of affairs. I might safely say that the defence of the coast, and the call for troops from Virginia, render it necessary.

The Convention, with ample powers from the people repealed this law of the Legislature. But they did not repeal or modify the power of legislating granted by the Constitution to the General Assembly; and as it was only a concurrent power exercised by the Convention, the General Assembly have still the same power to legislate on that particular subject as before; and the Convention making its repeal to take effect only after the meeting of the Legislature seem to indicate a design or expectation that something should be done. I must, therefore, press it on your immediate attention.

In connection with the subject of volunteering, I will suggest the property of some regulation whereby it may be equalized among the several counties and among the different districts of the same county. Some counties and parts of other counties have already furnished more than their full quota, while others have been more tardy in their movements, and thus have not the envied privilege of serving their country. This could be done by selecting those counties which have furnished fewest volunteers, and pointing out the mode of enrolling them from those counties. It is fair and equitable, that in each county a just proportion should be observed, between those who remain to take care of the homes, and make provisions for the absent soldiers, and those who go forth to risk their all for the country.

The expenditures of the State have been and continue to be very large. The great and hurried demand for troops in Virginia has strained every point to equip and send them forward as rapidly as possible, and it has been the aim of the authorities to furnish our troops with every comfort consistent with our means. If we have not been entirely successful, we have at least been flattered with the compliment of sending the best equipped troops that have gone to Virginia, and we are taking every means of continuing these comforts. The subject of blankets and winter clothes for the troops have occupied our attention, and we are making efforts and appeals to accomplish this necessary object; and medical aid for the sick and suffering shall be extended by every means in our power.

I should like to communicate to your body the whole defence and armament of the State, the force which has been sent out, and that which is still equipping in the State, the state of the coast defence, and the plans for giving them still more strength. It is your right and duty to know these facts, but from prudential considerations, I consider it best such information should not be communicated in a public message.

With your committees I invite a full and free conference, and, though them, hope to communicate every information that may be desired.

I will here call your attention to a heavy source of expense in the equipment of troops. Modern warfare has made a large demand for cavalry and flying artillery, and the furnishing and equipping of horses exceeds all prudent calculations made for the war, and runs our expenses further than we can meet them in justice to other branches of defence.

If the cavalry regiments—one authorized by the Legislature and one by the Convention—are to be fully equipped, this Legislature must provide more means than we now have the control of.

The great length of coast that now requires guarding has also drawn largely on our funds, but not larger than its immense importance deserves; and whatever amount of men and money it needs must be furnished. In some parts of the coast we have been unfortunate in obtaining proper officers and engineers, but better management I trust is now prevailing. This properly falls under the care and direction of the Confederate Government. The State naval armament has been transferred, pursuant to an ordinance of the Convention and is now being properly manned and transferred to the defence of our waters, and I feel a great confidence that it will contribute materially to their defence. An officer of the Confederate States has also been sent to inspect our coast defences and batteries, preparatory to assuming the control of them, but as yet it has not been accomplished. I have lately addressed a communication to the President on the subject, and am daily expecting a favorable reply.

The curtailment of expenses has occupied my most anxious consideration, and I trust to have your efficient aid in this all important matter.

The Convention postponed the issuing of Treasury notes authorized by your body until 1st March next, and in the mean time allowed the Treasurer to borrow three millions of dollars of the Banks, less the amount already borrowed under the act passed at your extra session. A large portion of the sum borrowed has been expended, and the additional sum to be borrowed is, I fear, more than the Banks will be prepared to loan. More full information on this head can be had from the Treasurer's Report.

I would invite your especial attention to any revisal that will give more efficiency to the militia. It has been suffered to go down by being undervalued, and the nearer you can bring it back to the old standard, the more likely you are to succeed. The system of exemptions is very detrimental. Require the same duty of all, and it will be more cheerfully submitted to. A militia system, with arms in the hands of the people, should be sustained as one of the main institutions and props of a free country. They are the Volunteer National Guards of a Republic—a substitute for the standing army of Despotism.

It is mortifying to our State pride to think that we have hitherto been so dependent on the Northern States for even the means of defence, including all the munitions of war, and apprehensions have been felt among us, that the want of these might impair the means and resources of maintaining this war. But from a recent survey made by our able State Geologist, Prof. Emmons, I am gratified to state that we have in our midst, within a few miles of the North Carolina Rail Road, a most extensive and valuable supply of lead, now ready to be taken up; and he further reports that we have the material for the manufacture of gunpowder. The most valuable ingredient of powder, saltpetre, is found abundantly in the limestone caves in Tennessee, Georgia and North Alabama. A company is now engaged in the western part of the State, for the manufacture of powder, and if any assistance is required, I would suggest that the State should furnish aid for the purpose of facilitating the supply of this necessary material, which the blockade of our coast now effectually cuts off.

The blockade of our coast and the non-intercourse around our borders have established two very important facts. First, that in our commercial relations we have become entirely dependent on the North for almost every article that we use connected with machinery, farming, merchandize, food and clothing, both the luxuries and necessaries of life, including almost every article needed for our defence. The second and more important fact is also now established, that we have the means and material for supplying all these wants within our own borders. Necessity is developing these resources and driving us to the use of them.

The continuance of this war and blockade for two or three years may inflict much personal suffering, but it will surely accomplish our national and commercial independence.

If the war were to terminate soon, our political rights might be secured, but trade would resume its old channels. Time alone will successfully divert the course of trade, but when once diverted it becomes more difficult ever to restore it. Once checked and turned off the great flood of Northern trade, and Southern labor, Southern trade, and Southern capital will roll their strength together to establish Southern prosperity and independence.

And it is equally important to us to establish our commercial as our political independence. A decisive victory may establish our political rights in a single day, but a continuance of this war and blockade can only accomplish the other.

To us the blockade and war is a sharp but temporary pain, but it is a slow consumption preying on the vitals of Northern wealth and commerce.

I must conclude this communication by stating that there are some other subjects that I must submit to the consideration of the General Assembly in a special message, which I will do at the earliest moment.

HENRY T. CLARK.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
August 16th, 1861.

Capt. Jas. A. Mason, of this City, has received the appointment of Deputy C. S Marshal, for the District of Florida. No doubt but that the Captain will render the Confederate States valuable service in his new position. His appointment is in all respects one eminently "fit to be made."—*East Floridian.*

[Introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lane, of Wayne.]

A BILL.

To change the Jurisdiction of the County and Superior Courts, to regulate the trial of certain actions, therein, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same*, That no action of covenant, assumpsit, debt or other action upon any covenant, bond, bill of exchange, promissory note, liquidated or open account, or promise or agreement of any kind either written or verbal, express or implied, to pay moneys, shall be hereafter brought in any of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of this State, nor shall said courts have, take or entertain jurisdiction of any such actions or suits; and if any such action or suit be brought in or made returnable to any of said courts the same shall be dismissed by the court on motion of the defendant or defendants, at the cost of the plaintiff.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That no action of covenant, debt, assumpsit or other action upon any covenant, bond, bill of exchange, promissory note, liquidated or open account, or upon any promise or agreement of any kind, either written or verbal, express or implied, to pay moneys, shall be hereafter brought or be made returnable to any of the Spring Terms of the Superior Courts of Law of this State, but all such actions or suits brought or made returnable to any of the Spring Terms of said Courts, the same shall be dismissed on motion of the defendants, at the cost of the plaintiff; and when any such action or suit is brought or made returnable to any of the Fall Terms of said Superior Courts, the defendant or defendants therein shall be entitled to plead thereto, at the return term, and such action or suit shall stand continued, and no trial shall be had nor judgment rendered therein, until the next succeeding Fall Term of such Superior Court; and if any Superior Court shall give any judgment or permit any judgment to be entered or taken contrary to the foregoing provisions, such judgment shall be void and of no effect, and all executions issued upon judgments obtained as aforesaid, at the Fall Term of said Superior Courts, shall be made returnable to the next succeeding Fall Term thereafter, and not sooner.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter, all warrants issued by justices of the peace to recover any moneys due on any covenant, bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, liquidated or open account, or upon any promise or agreement, either in writing or verbal, express or implied, shall be made returnable for trial twelve months after the date of the issuing of such warrant, and not before; and no justice of the peace shall have power or jurisdiction to try any such warrant before the expiration of the twelve months from the issuing of the same, and upon the trial of any such warrant, either party may appeal from the judgment rendered to the next succeeding Fall Term of the Superior Court of the county where the warrant is tried, by giving security as is now provided by law in case of appeals from justices' judgment; but if the defendant or defendants make oath that he or they are unable to give security for the amount of the judgment and cost, then the justice shall grant the appeal without security, and return the papers with such affidavit to the next Fall Term of the Superior Court of said county, when the defendant shall enter his pleas and the case shall be continued over and not stand for trial until the next succeeding Fall Term of said Court.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where suits have already been brought upon any covenant, bond, bill of exchange, promissory note, liquidated or open account, or upon any promise or agreement either written or verbal, expressed or implied, to pay money either in the Superior or County Courts of this State, and to which suits the defendant or defendants shall not be compelled to plead, it in the Superior Court, until the Fall Term thereof, A. D. 1862, and if in the County Court, until twelve months after the return Term of the writ in such suit, during which time such suit shall stand continued; nor shall any Superior or County Court have power to give any judgment in any such suit until the defendant or defendants have had the full time given above, under his or their pleas; and if any judgment shall be entered up or given by either of the said Courts contrary to the foregoing provisions the same shall be null and void.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That in cases where suits have already been brought upon any covenant, bond, bill of exchange, promissory note, liquidated or

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17th, 1861, p. m.

Dispatches received here from reliable sources, reports the Confederate loss in the battle near Springfield, Missouri, as about 1000 killed, wounded and missing. The Federal loss is killed, wounded and prisoners, 2 500. Lyons was killed; six cannon, a large amount of stores, and wagons were taken by the Confederates. Total rout of the Federals. McCulloch and Price were in hot pursuit of the enemy, confident of capturing the whole of Seigle's command. Hardee and Jeff. Thompson were moving to the north East, expecting to cut off Seigle's retreat towards Illinois.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 19, 1861.

The President approved to day the act authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under specific conditions, is authorized to issue notes not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes.

The act provides for a tax of fifty cents on every hundred dollars worth of real estate, slaves, merchandize, bank and other stocks; and money at interest, excepting Confederate notes. Also, taxes the same rate in cash on hand, cattle, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos, pleasure carriages, etc. Any family whose property is less than five hundred dollars, is exempt from taxation. Colleges, Schools, and charitable institutions are also exempt.

The act was passed unanimously. A few war rumors are floating about, but they are unfounded.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 20, 1861.

Congress to-day confirmed the following appointments: Col. Hebert of Georgia, Brigadier General; John A. Jones of Texas, and Pugh McLeod, of Texas, as Majors; and Col. Stringfellow, of Va., as Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain. Nothing else was done for the public eye.

There is not a particle of truth in the Leesburg report of the flight and surrender of fourteen hundred Federals, and it is utterly untrue that the War Department received any dispatches confirming such report.

The City is free of war rumors to-day. Nothing interesting from the camps.

Spanish Frigate Aground.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 21, 1861.

A Spanish Frigate is aground opposite Cape Henry Light. The Confederates attempted to go to her relief, but Lincoln's war vessels fired into the relief, as they attempted to go to her.

The first report was that it was a French frigate, but the French Consul here received intelligence this morning informing the belief that it is a Spanish vessel that is aground as above stated.

From the North and West, via Louisville and Mobile.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 17th, 1861.

A messenger from Seigle, reports him fifteen miles this side of Neosho. He had not been molested.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18th, 1861.

A train of Soldiers near Palmyra has been fired into and killed and several wounded.

Capt. Pope, Federalist, orders a levy on mules, horses and provisions to the amount of one thousand from the people of and near Palmyra. Sufficient soldiers to constitutionally are to be quartered on the citizens.

Major Sturges who assumed command of the Federal army forty miles east of Springfield, has arrived and encamped forty miles south of Rolla. News has been received of Seigle's whereabouts. The first Iowa Regiment is being paid and discharged. Their loss is thirteen killed and one hundred and thirty-four wounded—five missing. Total 152.

The first Missouri Regiment lost seventy-seven killed, two hundred and eighteen wounded and seventeen missing.

NEW YORK, Aug, 16, 1861.

A Catholic Priest has been taken to the Police station by Dutch party, who said he was a secessionist. The Priest was confined in jail.

Thos. S. Serrill, a native of New Orleans, was arrested on the arrival of the *Persia*. He had forty thousand pounds bank of England notes, and a number of important papers were found on him.

The Jeff Davis arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 26th ult. for provisions.

Martial law had been proclaimed in Venezuela.

The grand jury of the federal court have presented the Board of Commerce, New York Day Book, New York Express, Freeman's Journal, and the Brooklyn Eagle, for expressing sympathy with the Confederates.

Cotton.—Sales of 1,200 bales at 18¢.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16th, 1861.

The Secessionis have received intelligence that the Confederates will march on Washington. Scott doubts this, but McLellan, who pretends to know Beauregard's mode of warfare, anticipates an early attack on some point on the Potomac.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17th, 1861.

It is stated that Fremont's loan of a quarter of a million was forced from the banks. The depositors are quietly drawing their money from the banks.

Yesterday's *Democrat* expresses the assurance of Zeigle's safety. Another report says that there only is 600 men with the rest have been cut off.

The following extract is from a St. Louis letter dated the 16th from perfectly reliable parties:

It is said that Fremont is fortifying the environs. All information is suppressed. An employee on the Rail Road and a reliable gentleman that he heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Rolla, but would say nothing more, neither would he tell how far he came on the Road, being sworn not to communicate nothing on the subject. There is scarcely a doubt but that Rolla is in the hands of Hardee. Nothing doing here.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16th, 1861.

Six Federalists from on board the Resolute, who had landed at Mathias' Point, were fired upon and four of them were killed.

It is proposed that the woods on the banks of the Potomac be burned to prevent the constant disasters to the fedrals from concealed confederates.

Heavy firing has been heard to-day in the direction of Bull Run Creek.

It is stated that Faulkner was arrested as a hostage for Secessionists, and others, non-combattant prisoners.

Quarter-Master Meigs has gone to New York to investigate the clothing contracts. The contract committee are making astonishing discoveries.

The Pawnee exchanged a few harmless shots at Acquia Creek.

Lincoln has issued his proclamation, declaring all commercial intercourse with the seceded States as unlawful.—Vessels going to or coming from them, either by land or water, without Secretary Chase's special permit, will be forfeited, and also, any vessel or vehicle coming or going, the same penalty, or persons to or from said States,—and that from fifteen days from the writing of this proclamation, any property belonging wholly or in part, to citizens or inhabitants of said States, found at sea, or in any United States port, will be forfeited.

Books for the subscription to the federal loan are to be opened in all the towns.

A letter from Martinsburg reports that the Confederate cavalry are constantly killing the federal pickets.

The New York Tribune says that there is disaffection in various regiments in consequence, it is supposed, of three months enlistment soldiers. Those who openly mutinied go to Pittsburgs.

The Herald says that numberless incidents go to show that the Confederates are on the eve of attacking the lines of the Federalists.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17th, 1861.

Detachments of troops have seized fifty-eight thousand dollars at St. Genevieve, belonging to the Bank, by order of Gen. Fremont.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17th, 1861.

Federal troops are at New Creek Bridge, [Hampshire County, Va.,] where they captured three bridge burners.—Three thousand Confederates near Romney are momentarily expected to attack them.

A flag of truce has conveyed the Nicaraguan Minister, Wheeler beyond the lines.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brings prisoners, who have been released on account of various good actions. Several others, including chaplains, are coming.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 18th, 1861.

There is nothing from St. Louis to-day, and the anxiety is intense. The impression that Seigle has been cut off is gaining ground. The lack of positive information as to his position and the condition of the force under his command, confirms the suspicion that the despatches relative to his progress were fiction.

A committee of citizens of Harrison county, Kentucky, has called upon the President of the Covington and Lexington railroad, protesting against the transmission of Lincoln's guns, and if continued the citizens will tear up the track. Three cannon and several car loads of guns and ammunition en route were returned to Covington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1861.

The Confederate forces have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax. There is a seperate distance between the hostile forces but the pickets occupy their former positions.

The *Post* says that there is a new Confederate battery two miles below Acquia Creek, which unexpectedly opened on the Pocahontas, inflicting no damage. This is the fourth new battery in that neighborhood and unless immediate action is taken, officers think that navigation must cease.

The Union men say that there will be a great Federal victory in Virginia, when the next battle occurs, which will extinguish the rebellion in that State.

The Confederates continue the barbarous practice of firing on our pickets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 17th, 1861.

Six hundred well-armed mounted men leave Howard County to join Gov. Jackson.

MOBILE, Aug. 19, 1861.

The London *Times* editorially says that the victory was complete, and that the Union army lost all their military honors.

All the journals think that the battle closed the door of compromise.

A Paris letter says that the victory has operated powerfully in favor of the Secessionists.

The Queen's speech says that our foreign relations are all friendly, and trust that there will be no danger to the peace of Europe, and that we have determined, in connection with other powers, to observe a strict neutriality with regard to American affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19th, 1861.

To the Governors of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine and Michigan.

By order of the President, you are urgently requested to forward to Washington all regiments at the Government's expense, allowing clothing, &c., to follow them.

Signed, SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Dix and Banks, by the new arrangement, are subject to McClellan, whose department is composed of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, east of the mountains, and the District of Columbia. Fortress Monroe is not included. No travelers are allowed egress or ingress without special passports, tot taking effect for ingress until a reasonable time for the restrictions to become known.

At Fortress Monroe Gen. Wool has assumed command.

Heavy firing has been heard at Willoughby Point.

The N. Y. Tribune says that an attack is looked for by many of those best informed. The Southerners are in force within a few miles of the river, and are gathering means of transportation. They have long encampments this side of Fairfax Court House. Probably the bulk of their forces is further up the Potomac.

The Southern Batteries down the Potomac river are assuming formidable proportions. If they succeed in closing the Potomac, we can hardly prevent them crossing into Maryland.

Ex-Minister Faulkner is to be taken to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. harbor.

The Navy Department has advices that Commodore Porter is in irons for secession sympathy.

Secretary Welles expresses himself in favor of closing the ports of the Seceded States immediately, by Proclamation.

The Department will give no word or account of the Southern movements or victories. Until scouts bring more decisive reports there need be no fear of a direct attack upon Washington.

Lincoln is about to issue a proclamation declaring certain ports not ports of entry.

Capt. Holly, Quartermaster of Young's bogus Kentucky Cavalry, has been arrested for the non-performance of duty.

Fuel is high and scarce.

The New York *Post* says that seven thousand troops can go this week in case of necessity, and eight thousand of the militia might go.

The State prisoner Surrall has been sent to Fort LaFayette.

New York city is full of secession rumors of the rapid and near approach of the Confederates.

Our military men don't seem alarmed.

BOSTON, Aug. 19th, 1861.

The Schr. Windward with salt, has arrived here from Alvarado.

The Privateer Jeff Davis had captured the Santa Claus and Alvarado. The Davis put on board the Windward 22 captives, and let her go.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19th, 1861.

Forty eight skeleton regiments, numbering probably 15,000 men, will go forward in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10th, 1861.

31 skeleton Pennsylvania regiments from this city will go forward in a few days. They number about 10,000.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 19th, 1861.

The boat bringing Stiles and Wortham's three months' men down was fired at all along the shore. One was killed and eight wounded.

IRONTON, Mo., Aug. 19th, 1861.

A messenger says that Hector's regiment captured twelve Confederates.

Prentiss has arrived, and takes command of this section.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 19th, 1861.

Seigel received his commission as Brigadier General on yesterday.

The wounded at Springfield are reported as doing well.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1861.

Letters from the battle field to Little Rock say that McCulloch's encampment was surprised. There were ten thousand on each side. Churchill's Patriots and the Texan Rangers were badly cut.

McCulloch said to the Patriots, you have saved me and the battle.

After six hours conflict the enemy was completely routed.

Seizel has reached Springfield. The Confederates lost 265 killed, and 800 wounded. The Federalist lost 800 killed, and 1000 wounded.

The capture of three hundred prisoners, with six cannon and several hundred stand of arms, is confirmed officially.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20th, 1861.

Russell's letter to the London Times, in regard to the battle of Manassas, says that the repulse of the Federal troops, decided as it was, might have had no serious effect but for the disgraceful conduct of the troops. The retreat ended in a cowardly rout, and a miserable, causeless panic. Such scandalous conduct on the part of soldiers I considered impossible. I have never, even among camp followers, seen the like. The North must put her best men in the battle, or she will inevitably fail before the energy and superior fighting power of her antagonist.

Louis DeBebian, a French citizen, but a resident of Wilmington, N. C. has been arrested and sent to Fort LaFayette.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20, 1861.

Pierce Butler has been arrested here by Secretary Cameron's orders, and taken to Fort Hamilton.

The Sumter captured the Barque Maxwell on 27th July.

The *Jeffersonian* office at West Chester has been gutted.

EASTON, PENN., Aug. 19, 1861—10 P. M.

The *Sentinel* office is being gutted. The Sentinel advocated a peace or compromise measures.

Col. Philip Johnson, member elect to Congress from this district, has been burned in effigy.

The riot is still progressing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20, 1861.

Commander Hickley, of the British ship Gladiator, informs Commodore Stringham that half a dozen North Carolina ports are not blockaded.

James S. Wadsworth, being entreated by Gen. Scott, accepts a Brigadier Generalship.

All naval vessels abroad have been ordered home.

The Potomac flotilla is being largely reinforced, the fleet lying out of range of the batteries, but commands the river from Acquia Creek to Potomac Creek.

Mayor Berrett refuses to take the oath of allegiance.

An exchange of prisoners has been considered, but no decision come to. Lincoln is opposed to any recognition.

The rumors of fighting at Chain Bridge are doubtless untrue.

The National Republican, speaking of the supposed intention of the Confederates in crossing the Potomac for the purpose of invading lower Maryland, says that a negro insurrection is more probable, and threatens a formidable emancipation movement unless the holders are loyal. The Republican is the organ of Lincoln.

The London Times says that only a victory, which whips Manassas, can save Lincoln from ultimate impeachment for having begun the war.

The Globe and Shipping Gazette attack the details of the blockade.

The Post says that if England drifts into the quarrel the fault will be with Lincoln, who attempts a blockade which he cannot render complete.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 20th, 1861.

A soldiers' train was fired at near Lookout station, killing one and wounding six.

Guerilla parties are scouting the country in all directions.

A great number of persons are leaving here for the Southern army.

Col. Staple Beadle is concentrating a force of three thousand men to aid in the movement against the invaders.

Thirty-five hundred Federalists are here.

Ambrose L. Kimball, editor of the Sussex Democrat, has been forcibly taken from his house, tarred and feathered, and rode on a rail. After suffering for a long time, Kimball, on his knees, took the following oath: "I am sorry that I have published what I have, and promise that I will never again publish articles against the North, or in favor of secession—so help me God."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20, 1861.

The circulation of the Courier has been stopped at St. Louis.

At Commerce, between St. Louis and Cairo, the Steamer Hannibal had been sunk by Pillow's guns, and four hundred prisoners taken.

The Lincoln ammunition, stopped in Harrison county, Kentucky, passed through here to-day.

The news of the sinking of the Steamer Hannibal came via Paducah, whence the boat runs daily to Cairo. Commerce is twenty miles above Cairo.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

MOBILE, Aug. 21, 1861—A. M.

The following appears in the Madison (Indiana) Courier of the 16th inst:

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14th, 1861.

Gov. Morgan and Gen. Grant, at Ironton, were attacked last night by Gen. Hardee.

The railroad at Flat River Bridge is in possession of the Confederates.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major General in Command.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, Aug. 18th, 1861,

The Bohemian, at Farther Point, with later Liverpool dates, reports that the City of Washington and the Hibernian had arrived out.

Sales of Cotton for the week sixty-three thousand bales. Quotations had advanced one-eighth of a penny. The advance was barely maintained. Speculators took nineteen thousand bales and exporters ten thousand bales. Fair Orleans 9¼d. Middling 8¼d. Consols 90¼ to 90¾.

The London Times is bitterly sarcastic relative to the Bull Run battle. It says the Southern nut is very hard to crack, and fears the question of the blockade will involve England in difficult complications.

Lord Palmerston says that the entrance of any duty paying vessel into any blockaded port wipes out the blockade. The belligerent may seal all the ports, when he lets a single vessel in, the right is gone.

The London Herald says on the receipt of the news, Napoleon resolved to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

Tenbroeck won the Brighton stakes.

Two Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 20th, 1861.

The Steamship Canada has arrived for Liverpool, with dates to the 10th inst., being two days later.

Cotton.—The market is quiet but firm. Sales on Saturday of 8000 bales.

Consols 90¼ to 90¾.

The general news is unimportant.

NORTH CAROLINA 14TH REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.—The 14th Regiment N. C. Volunteers arrived in town last night between 7 and 8 o'clock. It comprises nine full companies, thoroughly armed and equipped, and is altogether one of the finest corps that, as yet, have passed through Petersburg. Every man, from the highest officer down, is a soldier, and the Old North State's bravest and best are represented in this Regiment. We understand they have been in camp for some time, and have become thoroughly proficient in the science of war. The following is a list of the field officers and companies of the Regiment:

Colonel—Wm. J. Clark.
Lieut. Col.—Thos. B. Venable.
Major—Jonathan Evans.
Roxboro' Greys—Capt. Dilliday.
Onslow Guards—Capt. Duffy.
Highland Boys—Lieut. McKeever.
Lone Star Boys—Capt. Lane.
Clayton Yellow Jackets—Capt. Crockett.
Smithfield Light Infantry—Lieut. Snead.
Cumberland Plough Boys—Capt. Blocker.
Person Invincibles—Capt. Harris.
Poplar Spring Greys—Capt. Spivey.

Petersburg Express, 19th inst.

MARSHALS SALE.—The sale of the prize cargoes of sugar and molasses yesterday by the Marshal of the State was very well attended and the goods sold well. Molasses brought from 26 to 28 cents per gallon and Sugar from 9 to 10 cents per lb.

Newbern Progress, 20th, inst.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Sarah Starr—A Crowning Outrage.

The brig *Sarah Starr*, from Wilmington for Liverpool, has lately been captured—that is, stolen—by the U. S. steam frigate *Wabash*, Capt. Samuel Mercer.

The Lincoln organs and tools, and reporters, as usual, give the tale with variations, some asserting that the *Sarah Starr* carried privateering papers; others, that she was attempting to run the blockade; and others again that she had irregular or defective papers. These stories are all false—utterly and entirely; and, as the affair is a characteristic illustration of Lincolnism, and of the means by which the hireling tools of a contemptible buffoon in Washington are pretending to uphold the honor of the United States flag, we give a summary of the facts—a summary containing nothing but facts that can and will be proven on abundant evidence, and for which, for the present, we need only give our most positive assurance.

The brig *Sarah Starr* was, and is the property of a British subject, by fair purchase for good consideration, and with a sale concluded, attested and executed throughout with strict and scrupulous compliance with all the laws of the case. She is, and was, by all possible constructions of law, American and British, a British vessel, and without a tittle of interest or claim on her in any other owner than a British subject.

She was sailing under provisional register granted according to law, and is by law a British vessel, the property of a British subject, and had all papers on board at the time of her capture required by the Merchants' Shipping Act of 1854.

The papers relating to the transfer have been examined since her capture, by an attorney in this city, and have been found legal and correct in every particular.

The owner has received the following report of the capture of the vessel:

We were towed over the Bar at Smithville, by the steam tug Equator, at 6 A. M. on Saturday, the 3d of August, and when about twenty miles from the Bar we were fallen in with and brought to by a gun from the U. S. steam frigate Wabash, at 4 P. M., and boarded by an officer, and papers partially examined. The Captain and papers were then taken on board the frigate. After a delay of three hours and a half, the Captain was informed that his vessel was seized, and a prize crew placed on board of her, retaining the cook and a boy. After some persuasion the Captain was allowed to remain on board his vessel.

The frigate, when at a distance, hoisted British colors, and we in response hoisted our ensign, the British colors, when very shortly after the frigate pulled down the British and hoisted the United States ensign. I asked the captain of the frigate why he hoisted English colors? He said it was to decoy us off shore, fearing we might go back. I replied, "that if there had been the whole United States squadron in the immediate vicinity of the Bar I should have had no hesitation in going out, as I did not know, or for one moment think, that a British vessel was liable to seizure by an American man-of-war when engaged in legitimate trade."

The captain of the frigate ordered the prize crew to take the vessel to New York, with discretionary power to stop at Hampton Roads.

The frigate the same night at 12 o'clock ran square on to Frying Pan Shoals, and it took two hours to get her off and clear; if there had been much sea on, she would have been a total wreck in a very short time. I wish if possible to prevent any part of the cargo being disposed of in the United States, and would sooner sell it at one-half the price in Europe under the circumstances. Some officers of the frigate judge she was too far off shore to come under the liability of seizure in consequence of blockade, and told the captain that he ought not to have *logged her as he did* in such and such latitude and longitude on the high seas.

We beg the reader to review carefully what has been stated above. He will scarcely believe, on one or on a hasty reading, that a captain of the U. S. N., claiming allegiance and devotion to the flag once honored by Perry and Lawrence and Decatur, and since their days by Tatnall and Ingraham and Hartstene—a captain of senior rank, near the head of the active list of the U. S. N., and commanding one of the largest and most powerful steamers in that service—it will scarcely be believed, we say, even on a second and careful perusal, that such a commander has done what is here reported.

To meet this surprise and scepticism, we reiterate our assurance and assertion.

The *Sarah Starr*, although delayed some days by sickness of an officer, sailed from and out of the port of Wilmington, N. C., duly and lawfully cleared and reported, as above stated, on the thirteenth day of the fifteen days of grace allowed from the notice of blockade, which notice was given on the 20th July.

The evidence is painfully overwhelming, that Samuel Mercer, U. S. N., has done what we considered impossible—he has added a new stigma to a flag which Lincolnism had nearly made an abomination and an offence to all Christendom.

While pretending exclusive and exalted allegiance to the United States flag, and while in command of a large steamer, avowedly for asserting and protecting that flag, he, Samuel Mercer, cowardly, and fraudulently, and cravenly, usurped and abused the British flag to decoy a merchant brig of some 270 tons!!

After valiantly capturing this merchant brig, which was and will be proved to have been a genuine British brig, in all incidents, conditions and privileges, and entitled to passage even according to Lincoln laws of blockade—after achieving this valiant feat, Samuel Mercer, either directly or indirectly, by his own hand or by dictation to some subordinate, fraudently altered the record, so as to endeavor to falsify the position of the brig at the time of capture.

For what purpose the double outrage was committed we need not inquire at present. That the facts are as we have stated them, neither more nor less, is just as true as it is that Lincolnism is incompatible with decency and gentility as with American Republicanism—that Samuel Mercer was once an orphan boy, fostered and nourished, and educated in this good city of Charleston, and that Samuel Mercer is now the synonym of infamy.

Manassas, otherwise Manasseh.

We note that there is some controversy as to the proper name of the fields or plains where the great battle has been fought in Virginia, which dispersed the hordes of the Northern barbarians. It seems that the Gap took its name from a venerable Hebrew publican, who kept the hostel at that region. His name was Manasseh, after the two divisions—making one-half of the Twelve Tribes of Israel—one portion of which dwelt beyond and the other on the hither side of Jordan. The fact shows a division of the tribes. The word "Manasseh" is said, in the Hebrew, to signify "forgetfulness." It is, in this connection, significant. Manasseh was the eldest son of Joseph, who was a good governor; he was blessed of his grandfather, Jacob, who was a favorite of Jehovah, as was Joseph. His descendants constituted the *chief* men of the Half Tribe—another significant fact. One of them became King of Judah—succeeding Hezekiah. Manasseh is a good, well-sounding name, and the "Plains of Manasseh" address the ear more gratefully in the singular number than the plural, and with a vowel rather than a consonant termination. It appears that the name was changed to the hissing sound of Manassas by a railroad company. Railroad companies are rarely remarkable for philology. They are apt to be indifferent to etymology, and are even more heedless of euphony.—In this respect, we are of the notion that the old Hebrew name should be restored, and the hissing, whistling sound of the railroad name should be made to give way to that which is more euphonious as well as more classical. "Manasseh," signifying "forgetfulness," has its peculiar significance also. In the march to this fight, the Lincolnites, living beyond the Jordan—the Potomac—*forgot* the laws, the constitution, their ancient affinities, the laws of nature, of humanity and of God. In bestowing the punishment they received, the victors forgot also—obliterated every trace of their old connection—every link of the weary chain of their protracted bondage—every memory of aught save their ancestral rights—their birthright of freedom—the sacred inheritance of 1776! The manacles brought to shackle *our* Manasseh on this side of Jordan, fell harmless from his limbs; and he stood up with his chiefs around him—"*the chief men* of the *Half* Tribe"—the proper prince among his people. And to how many thousands was that field the field of "forgetfulness"—of utter oblivion—death, death suddenly sealing the life of crime, of insolence, brutal lust, and an insane presumtion! Let it be, we pray, the "Plains of Manasseh"—the "Fields of Forgetfulness"—the plains or fields in which one portion of the tribes, forgetting all relationship, invading the peaceful fields of the other, were made to acknowledge the favor of God to a portion of his people, in the punishment of that portion which had forgotten God.

Charleston Mercury.

Latest from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 15.—The steamers Adelaid and George Peabody have arrived at Old Point, and will shortly leave on an important expedition.

Gen. Butler is so well satisfied with the results of La Mountain's aerial reconnoissances, that the latter has gone North for a balloon of much larger size.

The United States frigate Cumberland has arrived from Boston, and will soon sail southward.

The gunboat Penguin is up from the coast of North Carolina. She obliged one vessel attempting to run the blockade to beach herself. The crew escaped.

The new and formidable works on the Rip Raps and on the land side of the Fortress are rapidly progressing.

Large quantities of commissary and ordnance stores continue to arrive, and the gale during the last few hours has brought up the Roads a number of transports bound to Washington.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.—It is reported that the Confederate Steamer "Patrick Henry," run the blockade last night, during the fog, and has gone out to sea.

Norfolk Day Book, 19th inst.

For the Journal.

Head Quarters, Acquia Creek,
August 18th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Since the date of my first communication to you, up to Wednesday last, our regiment remained quietly at "Camp Clark," studying, drilling, and going through our daily routine of duty; but meeting with no incident worthy of being communicated.

On Wednesday morning, however, the news was brought to "Head Quarters" that Mr. Lincoln's ships were congregating about the mouth of Acquia Creek, apparently with the intention of making an attack upon our batteries, and effecting a landing. Immediately orders were issued to all the regiments to prepare to march at a moment's warning. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the sound of the first heavy gun came booming on the air. Then came the orders to *our* regiment to march; and soon the battalion was in motion, leaving baggage, camp equippage, and sick men behind.

The march to the Potomac was short, and speedily accomplished; and there, sure enough, was the enemy. The "Pawnee" as flag ship, in command of Lieut. Craven; the "Pocahontas," commanded by a Mr. Dove, known by our boys as the "timid dove," from the facility with which he spreads his wings and takes to flight upon the first sound of a gun; the "Live Yankee," bearing on her bows the longest range gun in America; the "Freeborn;" the "Resolute;" the "Anacosta," and several small steamers, names not known, and small schooner-rigged crafts, of which we could not determine whether they were gun boats or transports. There they lay—at a respectful distance from our batteries—close under the Maryland shore, and manifesting no intentions of any kind. What brought them there? That was the question which nobody could answer; and so we contented ourselves with "watching and waiting." It is the first time I have ever consented to "watch and wait," and this time it was under compulsion. Our regiment was the only one which received marching orders from Head Quarters; and so we were separated, and located at different points—and all night long, with the noble Arkansas and Virginia boys who man the batteries, we guarded rigidly every approach to the shore. So it was on Thursday and Thursday night. We saw small steamers passing up and down continually. Sometimes one would anchor, and another would weigh and be gone. Then another would come, towing some small sailing vessel, which it would drop in the line, and away it would go as if, like Oliver Twist, they would ask for more. Then a steamer would bring one vessel, drop it, and take another away; and so they continued all day long, passing and re-passing, up and down. In the meantime, the big ships lay in sullen silence—giving no evidence of their intentions—showing no desire to land—not permitting us to see whether they had troops on board or not. What *were* they after? It was evident something was to pay; but *what?* was beyond our comprehension.

However, we concluded they came for a fight, and we determined they should not be disappointed. So on Friday morning, tired of waiting for them to open upon us, we sent them a polite invitation from the mouth of one of Capt. Walker's rifled six pounders. The range was too great, the balls did not reach them, the enemy was very valiant, the "Live Yankee" swung around until she brought her bow guns to bear, and back came several shot whizzing away over our heads.—But "Long Tom" was about. You have heard of "Long Tom!" He was manufactured by the enemy, christened by the enemy, was to take Richmond for the enemy, and was, in general, a great pet among the enemy. But, notwithstanding all this, he was presented to Gen'l Beauregard at Manassas, on the ever memorable 21st of July; and Gen'l Beauregard sent him here. "Long Tom" was about, and he opened his wide mouth and spoke to his former friends, and spoke in a voice which filled them with terrible consternation. Would you believe it, Messrs. Editors, their answer to Tom's very first summons was, in effect, "we did'nt come to fight at all—most assuridly, we *could* not fight against such an old, *far-reaching* friend as you are." In plain language, altho' they were very valiant while our shot fell short of the mark, yet the moment they found that we could reach them, the little signals were seen fluttering from the mast head of the flag ship, were answered by the whole squadron, and soon they were towed entirely beyond our reach.

Many of our boys thought that we shot away the fore-top gallant mast of the Pocohontas, but I think not. The distance was very great. Our first two shots were thrown away—the third got the range; and the fourth and fifth passed between her masts. The enemy did not wait for any more. If he had dared to give battle, we could have sunk, one by one, every ship that he has.

Since writing the above, I have learned from the papers, the great anxiety which was felt on account of the "heavy fighting," as it was called, in this vicinity. Let me assure you that the "whole fight" is comprehended in the above; and that it is hardly worth mentioning, and would not have been mentioned, but for two reasons—(1st.) To those who have been confined so long as we have been, to the dull routine of study and drill, any thing in the way of incident is a perfect God send. (2nd.) The result showed so conclusively the cowardice of the Yankees. Having forty guns to our one, they were unwilling to stand the exchange of a single shot after they found we could reach them.

Col. Meares is in command at this point—charged with the defense of the batteries around about the old landing place. His regiment is encamped only a few hundred yards off, and some of the companies are always on hand in and around the batteries. Our encampment is in a pleasant place—the best we have had since we left North Carolina, with a single exception, which is an all important one. We have no good water. Our Post Office remains the same. We have a mail-messenger going daily to Fredericksburg. Col. Stokes's regiment arrived at our old encampment—"Camp Clark"—two days after we left it. I have seen Lieut. Wooster. The boys are all well.

Our Regiment is looking with anxiety for the action of the community with regard to those Northern men who, having made their fortunes amongst us, "*sneaked off*," as the correspondent of the Standard has it, upon the first appearance of danger. We have seen the letters of two of our respected citizens, which appeared in the Standard, in answer to the communication of "Worrell." But, notwithstanding this, we have, from our own knowledge, reason to believe that these men went away under *false pretences*, which is equivalent to *sneaking away*. The one pretended to be going to Europe—he gave it out that he was going upon a certain morning. *He left the night before, and only went to New York.* The other had ample time to discharge all the business with which he was entrusted and return long, long before any action was taken by our citizens. Other citizens who went with him did return. But no! instead of his coming home, as was expected all arrangements had been made for his family to go after him. We are exceedingly anxious to know if we are sacrificing everything of personal value, and risking our lives for the rights and the property of such men as these. If so the Regiment will have other battles on its hands even after it shall have completed its war with Lincoln.

I should not forget to mention that the steamers named in the first part of my letter are still at anchor in the Potomac, watching and waiting for something. My impression is that they are there to guard against any attempt, on our part, to cross the Potomac. Let them wait. Other steamers are continually coming and going. At one time there were as many as fourteen frowning at us. Always the six mentioned.

CAPE FEAR.

For the Journal.

Rallying Song.

DEDICATED TO THE "WILMINGTON RIFLE GUARDS," BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.

AIR—*Bruce's Address.*

The invader's foot hath pressed our soil,
They seek our firesides to despoil,
They seek to rob us of our toil,
And desecrate our homes.

Virginia's soil is drenched with blood—
Upon the field the great—the good
Have rendered up their souls to God,
Their lives to liberty.

The Old North State now bids us rise,
From hill to hill the echo flies,
Let "vengeance" be the battle cry,
For Carolina's sons.

Our hearts are firm with patriot zeal,
We long to hear the cannon peal,
We long to see the foemen reel,
Before our bayonets.

The Stars and Bars our Southern pride,
Every war-cloud's all outride,
Shall be our hope—our only guide,
To death or liberty.

Unfurl our banner to the breeze,
Its Stars shall shine through lands and seas,
Its Bars shall strengthen freedom's shield,
And *never! never!* trail.

We leave our mothers—sisters dear,
Our sweethearts too without a tear,
In death to fill a soldier's bier,
Or win a soldier's fame.

Then, swell with gladness freedom's song,
Let every tongue the strain prolong,
Let every arm in God be strong,
And on to victory.

A story is current in Washington that when old "Fuss and Feathers" sneaked into the White House on his return from Centreville, Lincoln sung out: "Hellow, Winfield, what in the devil brought you back already?" Scott replied: "If you had seen what I did, Beauregard coming after you full speed on a big horse with his head shot off, you would have gone to Springfield." Gen. Scott then proceeded to "take the oath."

THE CHOCTAWS.—The Little Rock *State Gazette*, of the 2d instant, has the following:

We have recieved a letter from a highly intelligent and influential Choctaw, under date of the 22nd June, from which we make the following extract:

"In my district, which is Pushimataha, the warriors are keen for fight with the cut-throat fanatics of the North. Col. Cooper, Commander of the Indian forces of the Confederate States of America, made a call on the district for 200 men, and they raised 300 in one day. In Mosholitubbee district, the number required was ready before the call was made."

MURDER.—A horrible murder was committed at Boon Hill, in Johnston County, twelve miles west of this place, on last Saturday the 17th inst. A man by the name of Strickland, stabbed another named Simm Wilkins in ten different parts of his person, one of which entered and split his heart, killing him almost instantly. Wilkins was a volunteer in Capt Lane's Company; we understand that the only offence he gave Strickland, was laying his arm over his shoulder. Strickland made his escape and is now at large. He is described to us as a young man, about five feet six or eight inches high, dark hair and carries his right arm across his breast, generally in a sling. His arm was maimed some time ago, from a stab in the wrist. Wilkins we understand was intoxicated at the time, which may have produced the familiarity towards Strickland which caused him to be slain.

Goldsboro' Tribune.

Sketch of the Life of Ben McCulloch.

The following sketch of the life of Gen. Ben. McCullough, who participated in the battle of Davis' Creek, in Missouri, will be read with interest:

Gen. McCullough was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., in 1814. His father, Alexander McCullough, was aid-de-camp to Gen. Coffee, and fought under Gen. Jackson at the battles of Tallageda, Tallahassee and Horseshoe, during the Creek war. His father emigrated to Georgia while Ben was very young, and Ben was kept at school in Tennessee until he was 14 years old. After this Ben was kept hunting until he was near twenty-one. At that time the bears were so bad in Tennessee that the settlers could not raise their hogs. Hunting bears in the cane required much caution, and if a man's gun snapped he lost his breakfast. Young McCullough frequently killed as many as eighty bears during a season, and never less than twenty in the course of a winter.—This life gave him a taste for wild adventure, and when he became of age he determined to go on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and left his home for St. Louis, to join a company of trappers. He arrived too late, however, and likewise failed in joining a company of Santa Fe traders.

He returned home, and soon after called on Colonel David Crockett, who was making up an expedition to go to Texas to take part in the revolution. The whole southwest at that time was alive with feelings of sympathy for the Texans, and men were daily flocking to their standard. Nacogdoches was appointed the place of rendezvous from which the expedition was to start, and Christmas of the year 1835 was named for the day of meeting, when, as "Old Davy" expressed it, they were to make their Christmas dinner off the hump of a buffalo. McCulloch again arrived too late, and finding the party gone, he proceeded on by himself to the river Brazos, where he was taken sick, and he did not recover until after the fall of the Alamo. McCullough's disappointment was very great at not being able to join the gallant band of patriots; but it afterwards proved very fortunate for him, for Col. Travis, after having sustained a siege of thirteen days, with only 180 Texans against Santy Anna's army, fell with his brave little band, after having killed 900 of the enemy.

McCullough, on joining the Texan army under Gen. Sam Houston, was assigned to the artillery, and made captain of a gun. He served gallantly at the battle of San Jacinto, where Santa Anna was taken prisoner, and his army of 1,500 men killed or taken prisoners.—McCullough afterwards settled in Gonzales county, Texas, and was employed on the frontier surveying and locating lands. He frequently led the wild border scouts against the Indians and Mexicans, which service he entered before the celebrated Jack Hays. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Plumb Creek in a fight with the Indians, who at the time burned and sacked the town of Linnville. He joined the expedition against Mier, but, not agreeing with the plans of the leader, he returned home before the fight, and escaped the cruel hardships and imprisonment of that command, which had surrendered to the perfidious Ampudia.

When the war broke out with Mexico he rallied a band of Texan warriors on the banks of the Guadaloupe, and set out for the seat of war on the Rio Grande. The company arrived four days after the battles of Pola Alto and the Resaca. His company was accepted by Gen. Taylor, and he was afterwards employed in the daring scouting expedition towards Monterey, in which battle, as well as that of Buena Vista, he won imperishable renown. He afterwards joined Gen.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

Salt.

We had the pleasure of meeting this morning Professor R. Thomassy, a gentleman of scientific skill and practical experience in the superintendence of Salt Works in both hemispheres.

Mr. Thomassy is no bogus professor, but a truly scientific French Chemist, as his articles upon this, and other subjects in DeBow's Review, and in the Charleston, New Orleans, Savannah and Richmond papers abundantly testify.

Salt must be made. Its real and still more its assumed scarcity are rapidly making it bear worse than famine prices. It must be made at once. This necessity the practical State of Georgia recognised by passing an act giving Mr. Thomassy the use of all the land on Tybee Island belonging to the State, and allowing him to own and transfer real estate, for the purpose of carrying on his process of making Sea Salt.

We understand that the authorities at Charleston, whether State or city we do not know, have offered Mr. T. the use of the public lands on Morris Island for the same purpose. No doubt Tybee or Morris Island would answer very well, in usual times, but their exposed position is supposed to seriously impair their value as locations in time of war, while the shallow sounds along the coast of North Carolina, at a short distance from Wilmington, afford locations comparatively inaccessible to attack from the sea, and the very slight drainage of fresh water into these sounds is hardly sufficient to sensibly affect the strength of the ocean brine. Everything considered, this coast probably affords the best location, under existing circumstances, along the whole shore line of the Confederate States.

Salt has already gone up to almost fabulous prices in Richmond, and unless production is immediately commenced, may go up to a point that will amount to a virtual deprivation, attended with the most serious results.

Mr. T. will probably to-day visit some of our most nearest sounds with the view of seeing the locations and their suitabilities. He would engage with any gentlemen of enterprise and capital in the erection and superintendence of salt-works, which, according to his figures and the result of his experience must prove valuable property at any time and in time of war highly so, besides affording incalculable service in supplying the indispensable necessities of the country.

His address is,

R. THOMASSY,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

where gentlemen desirous of further information, will please address him.

The Legislature.

We glean from the Raleigh papers received to-day, some few items in addition to those given in yesterday's *Journal*. The new members of the Senate were Peter Adams, of Guilford, in place of Ex-Gov. Morehead; B. S. Gaither, of Burke, in place of W. W. Avery, Esq.; and Geo. W. Candler of Buncombe, in place of Mr. Erwin.

The new members of the House were A. Fisher, of Jackson; Thomas Farthing, of Watauga; H. G. Woodfin, of Macon; V. A. McBee, of Lincoln; and J. M. Gentry, Ashe.

Mr. Joseph A. Englehard was elected Assistant Clerk of the Senate in place of the former Assistant, Mr. Wm. L. Saunders.

Mr. Speaker Clark arose and addressed the Senate, making a brief but feeling allusion to the death of Governor Ellis, and a modest reference to the new and responsible duties, to the discharge of which he had been suddenly and unexpectedly called. He said that the provision of the Constitution on this subject—the Speaker of the Senate acting in case of the death, absence or inability of the Governor—was not as clear as could be desired, and he trusted that the Legislature would at an early day take such action as would relieve the subject from any uncertainty. Mr. Clark having called Mr. Speight to the Chair, withdrew from the Senate Chamber.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Turner for a joint committee to enquire into the constitutionality and expediency of the Legislature going into an election for Governor of the State was laid on the table by a vote of 24 to 16.

In the House Mr. Hill offered a resolution that a proposition be sent to the Senate to raise a joint select committee of seven, on the part of each body, to lay off the State into ten Congressional districts. His object in introducing it now was to get the subject before the Legislature at an early day.

On motion of Mr. Foy, the printer to the Convention was requested to lay before each member of the General Assembly, a printed copy of all the ordinances and resolutions of the late State Convention, and that he be allowed the same pay therefor as for other public printing.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER in a recent issue, condemns justly the course of villification and misrepresentation of that proud old State, which has been as the *Examiner* says, "created by some ill-begotten individuals." The *Examiner* does justice to the States of the original Montgomery Confederacy, but demands at the same time justice for Virginia, and in doing so takes occasion to pay a glowing tribute to North Carolina. Speaking of the States other than Virginia, the Examiner says:—"In men and money they have all made large contributions to the public defence, but not one of them, with the exception of North Carolina, has even approached the mark of Virginia. The noble State of North Carolina has furnished thirty regiments, unsurpassed by any troops in the world, and has neither blustered at other States, nor bragged of her own gallant generosity."

The Examiner says that Virginia has furnished 55,250 volunteer soldiers now in the ranks of the Confeccrate army and actually in the field.

THE OHIO TROOPS, who at Washington insulted Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, behaved disgracefully at Manassas. They were brave enough to attack and maltreat a single unarmed man for a difference of opinion, but powder and ball they had no relish for.

Somehow the Ohio and Indiana troops have not distinguished themselves particularly either in the Mexican war or the war with which the country is now unfortunately afflicted.

POETRY.—We do not care much for poetry now in these hard, iron days, but the piece which we publish in this number as translated by Bulwer, from the German of Schiller is not of the common order of mere rhymes. We picked it up in a New Orleans paper. The "Battle" has the fire of genius. It brings up the living and moving picture.

THE Smith arrested recently in New York, was not a member of Congress at all, so it seems. He was a son of ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, and had been Navy Agent out at San Francisco.

Charles J. Faulkner ex-Minister to France, was arrested at Washington City on the 12th, by the military authorities and carried to jail, without having a chance to communicate with any of his friends, or having the specific charges against him made public. It is said that he is suspected of having a commission as Brigadier General in the Confederate army. Mr. F. says that he is not aware of having done anything to justify these proceedings.

Notice to the Ladies and House Keepers of New Hanover County.

W. T. J. Vann, Esq., High Sheriff of New Hanover County, requests us to say that he has been authorized by Gov. Clark to act as agent for the reception of any donations from the ladies and house keepers of New Hanover, in the shape of socks and blankets that they may feel disposed to bestow for the comfort of our troops in the field.

He will take charge of all such articles, if delivered at his office, at the Court House, or to the following gentlemen in the county, viz:

Upper Black River—Dr J B Seavy.
Lower Black River—Owen Alderman.
Caintuck—John T Moore.
Long Creek—James Garrason.
South Washington—John D Powers.
Rocky Point—David McIntire.
Holly Shelter—John P Bannerman.
Topsail Sound—Dugald McMillan.
Middle Sound—Dr A F Newkirk.
Masonboro'—Samuel N Cameron.
Federal Point—Jos J Pickett.
Piney Woods—Isaac M Alderman.

Col. Kennedy.

Col. W. L. Kennedy, of Beaufort, N. C., proposes to raise and equip a rifle company for the war at his own expense. Col. K. will make a brave and efficient officer.—*Exchange paper.*

Col. Kennedy is fully able to equip, command and maintain a Company at his own expense, and we are aware that if he has undertaken the job he will execute it to the letter, and in the most satisfactory manner. No truer patriot than Wm. L. Kennedy ever lived.

IT WOULD SEEM that they have at last succeeded in killing General Lyons out in Missouri. We thought the ninth time would bring him, and it did.

It would also appear that the Federalists have suffered a most crushing defeat in the neighbourhood of Springfield. The impulse under which Zeigle made such good time from Springfield, will now be more fully understood. General Lyon was a regular general—a West Point graduate, and he had all the regulars from Fort Leavenworth and elsewhere around, to support him.—They are used up, and in truth the appearance of things in that section improves rapidly. Springfield was to be the rendezvous for a large force to be employed in the subjugation of Arkansas and Texas. It will hardly answer that purpose yet a while. The Germans who had been drawn into this war against Missouri, by the inflamatory appeals of the demagogue Schurz, the philosopher Boernstein, formerly editor of a German Republican paper in St. Louis, or the professional fighter Zeigle, are getting out of it as fast as they can. If the Lincolnite troops mean to subdue Missouri, they must do it on their own hook, and at their own trouble and expense. The residents of Missouri will no longer play into their hands. The bogus Governor Gamble will have to leave, and Governor Jackson who has issued his proclamation declaring Missouri separated from the Lincoln government will be reinstated and endorsed.

IT IS SOMEWHAT AMUSING to notice the calls for foreign assistance made now by Republican journals at the North. Calls made too, by the very same journals, who, some few years since, were so fond of parading the motto: "Put none but Americans on guard." Few will forget the zeal with which the Philadelphia North American, now the leading Republican as it formerly was the leading Know-Nothing paper in Pennsylvania, denounced the Irish and Germans. Now it is soft soaping the men of these nationalities. It invites the Irish and Germans to come over and do the fighting for the Abolitionists. It exhorts them, and stirs them up in the following manner:—

For the Irishman, war has peculiar attractions. His love of glory is hardly second to that of the Frenchman, and then he has a natural combativeness which induces him to love the battle for its own sake. We find the race doing its lion's share in the British wars, and mingling conspicuously in all the continental strifes. Hitherto the Irishmen at home have only been attracted to our shores by tidings of men of humble origin growing rich here, being official dignitaries, &c. In the course of a few months news of a different character will affect them. The heroic valor of such men as those who composed Corcoran's regiment cannot be lost upon the Irish mind at home. It must exalt their ideas as did that of General Shields in the Mexican war. Their passion for military glory, fanned by the tremendous proportions of the great war in which their compatriots are engaged, will empty Ireland of many a thousand. It is to our interest to encourage this, and hence we should rejoice to see the gallant Irish given their full share of the appointments in the army, for a more reliable or soldiery race is not to be found in Christendom, as they have shown everywhere. The great American empire has ample room in her capacious bosom for the whole Irish race.

Oh Lordy! This for the Irish. The Germans come in for their share thus:

Nor will the case be different with the Germans. We are aware that they are a thrifty people, addicted to industrial pursuits; but in our country they have invariably made good soldiers, and in case of war have always been among the very first to enlist or volunteer. Perhaps this was never before half so plainly proven as in the case of the present war, for the reason that at no previous period had they the chance of seeing organized German bodies, with officers of their own race, as in case of the Regiments of Einsten and Ballier, of this city, of Blenker and Bendix, of New York, and of Siegel, Salomons and Boernstein, of St. Louis. The achievements of these men will go back to Germany by letter and newspaper, and produce the effect of sending hither all who love the glories of the battle-field. How extensive the number of such must be, let the terrible wars in which the German races have mingled attest.

We must think that the Republicans have a very poor opinion of the old birds that they try to catch with such chaff as *that*. They may not be very smart—those Dutch and Irish,—but surely they are not down-right fools, as the Lincolnites appear to think they are. The northern people have been so long in the habit of having all the real work and labor done by proxy while they themselves have reaped all the advantages, that they expect to hire the Irish to do their fighting, as well as dig their canals or build their railroads. They will be mistaken this time we "calculate."

WE ARE PLEASED TO LEARN that since the occupation of Forts Caswell and Johnson, not a single man has died at either Fort. This is unusual and gratifying. Some few deaths have taken place among the troops stationed in town previous to their being ordered to any of the camps or Forts, but none among those in actual service. Even including these, the deaths have been less than the average among an equal number of citizens living at home. When it is borne in mind that there have been at different times companies from the upper counties of the State, generally claimed to be healthier than the low country, and whose members were not at all acclimated here, this fact will go far to show that the common notion about the unhealthiness of this region of the State is only a notion. The health of the men has also been good. The men have had hard work, and not the daintiest fair, but they have stood it like men. They have had but one grievous want. They have been badly in want of a brush with the enemy.

We need hardly add that the general good health prevailing among the troops, reflects credit on the officers in command.

WE WONDER if there is any truth in the rumour that Col. Wade Hampton himself shot Col. Cameron of the 79th New York regiment. It is said that a near relation of Hampton's having been killed early in the day by the 69th, the Col. took to firing of rifles at the officers of the 79th mistaking the number. He "saved" sundry, and among the rest the brother of the Lincolnite Secretary of war.

JEROME NAPOLEON "the Prince," seemed considerably exercised by the unanimous and emphatic declaration of the officers and men at Manassas, that such a thing as reconstruction or reunion with the North was not dreamed of.

"MELON"-CHOLLY.—The editor of the Norfolk Day-Book saw on Monday, a lot of watermelons sent from Duplin county, N. C., to the North Carolina Regiment, which he says were the largest of the kind (the orange melon) he remembers ever to have seen. We trust they will do the boys a great deal of good. There is nothing better in camp than good fresh melons.

The Legislature.

Both houses met yesterday. No business of importance was transacted. There were five new members in the House of Commons and three in the Senate.—Everything appeared to be harmonious, but the impression appears to be that old party lines will be drawn with more or less strictness.

The Governor's Message is to be sent in to-day. We suppose it will be about going in as our paper goes to press. Governor Clark will act as Speaker of the Senate.

The members of the Convention are not spoken of in the most complimentary manner by the members of the Legislature. The name of the member of the Convention alluded to by the State *Journal* as having made use of traitorous expressions among the soldiers at Norfolk is pretty plainly hinted at as that of a delegate from an Eastern County. We forbear further reference, as the rumour is only based on supposition, we suppose. The State *Journal*, we suppose, will give its authority at the proper time.

This session will probably last two or three weeks.—Most likely three. The proceedings of the meeting of the citizens of New Hanover County will probably be read and referred to a committee to-day. The passage of a Stay-Law will be urged *immediately*. We hope to have the message in time for to-morrow's issue.

This is about all that can be known about the Legislature, so far, we think.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

A Horse! A Horse!

It would appear that on the 9th instant, the camp of the Third Regiment N. Carolina State Troops was visited by a most terrific thunder storm, during which a fine gray horse belonging to Col. Meares was killed by lightning—somehow, or somehow else, a report seems to have got abroad that the Colonel himself got killed orthat some other of the officers or privates got hurt. Our main object in alluding to the matter is to contradict this wholly unfounded rumour. The men are not only all right, but able to make verses, as witness the following almost impromptu effusion, composed by a private of the regiment, on the death of "Ye Gallant Gray:"

Lines to the Memory of A Gray Horse, the Property of Col. G. Meares, Killed by Lightning.

Our faithful horse of noble breed,
The dapple gray, our favorite steed—
Too brave, too true, and quite too rare
To live below on earthly fare;
Nor mortal arm, nor Yankee foe
Was given the honor to lay thee low.
A thunderbolt by God was given,
To take the Courser's soul to Heaven;
Farewell dear gray we're loth to part,
So soon from thee such as thou art,
But what the gods above decree
Must be obeyed by you and me.
What was Bucephalus compared to thee?
Or Cæsar's horse? or all
The steeds on land or sea,
That lived before or at thy fall?
To me but beasts of low estate,
For them no glory doth await;
But thou art glorious and great—
A Horse in Heaven is thy fate.

J. M.
Co. C., 3d Infantry, S. T.

WE HAVE BEEN enjoying a refreshing change of temperature during the last two days. It would have been glorious but for the *East Wind*. That made everybody cross, and if anybody hears of squabbles connubial or political, no surprise need be felt or exhibited. Lay it all to the East Wind.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER, military commandant in East Tennessee, has shut up Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.—It is as strictly an incendiary sheet as the New York Tribune, and its circulation more dangerous and equally illegal.

AND STILL THEY LIE.—All that story about Garibaldi's having tendered his services to the Lincoln Government, and their having been accepted by that affair, turns out to be one of the New York Tribune's lies—There is nothing in it. New York is surely the Empire city in the way of lies.

MESSRS. GILBERT & DARR, proprietors of the *Horry Dispatch*, published at Conwayboro', S. C., announce that for some length of time to come they shall be forced to serve their subscribers with a half sheet. The pressure of the times is the reason assigned. This is felt by *all* papers, North and South.

A SAMPLE.—The following poster which appeared at the corners of the streets in New York a week or two since, will serve to show the spirit which animates the dominant party in that liberal, Southern city—the city that Fernando Wood said was about to secede and join the South. It speaks for itself:

PEOPLE, AWAKE!
A CRISIS AT HAND
No Compromise through Northern Agency.
ENEMIES AT HAND,

Wearing masks of peace (masks of the Golden Cross) as well as open foes, must be struck down.

Be not deceived!

The freedom of the press is subordinate to the interest of a nation.

Let the 3 Southern organs issued in this city beware or editors will be assigned to them to preserve the public safety.

FROM THIS DATE

The authority of the people organized a new system of legislation suited to the times.

Politicians will not be permited to injure the general cause in pursuit of ambitious ends. Party distinctions must be abrogated in favor of law and Government.

THE RIGHT OF OUR SOLDIERS WILL BE PROTECTED.

Disappointed demagogues are forbidden to aggrandize themselves at their expense.

The District Attorney is expected to exercise his power.

Traitors, male and female, are marked, and their names enrolled.

Not one shall escape.

Southern sympathizers are directed to leave the State, ONE WILL! ONE WAY!! ONE COUNTRY!!!

We have begun to act.

From the League of Loyalty.
THE PEOPLE.

N. York, Aug. 1.

GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, the Military commander of East Tennessee, is a native of Halifax county in this State.

THE YORKTOWN correspondent of the Tarboro' *Mercury*, under date of the 12th inst., says:

The 5th N. C. Regt. Volunteers is suffering some by measles, chills, &c. Mr. Berry Mayo, of the "Confederate Guards," 5th Regt., died of the measles at "Bethel" last Friday night. The same company now has several men quite ill. The "Enfield Blues" 1st Regt. have lost five men by disease since leaving N. C. The health of the "Edgecombe Guards" is improving—no very sick ones at this writing.

THE INCOME TAX.—The following table, showing the annual tax which has been levied by the government upon salaries which exceed in amount the sum of $800, we find in the New York Herald. It has been supposed by some that where the income is above eight hundred dollars the whole amount is taxed, as is the case in England; but such is not the fact. The excess only is subject to taxation, as, for instance, is shown below. A person whose salary is eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum is taxed three per cent. on only fifty dollars.

Weekly Salary.	Annual Tax.	Yearly Salary.	Annual Tax.
$ 6	$0 96	850	$1.50
17	2.52	900	3.00
18	4.08	950	4.50
19	5 64	1,000	6 00
20	7.20	1,050	7.50
21	8.76	1,100	9.00
22	10.33	1,150	10.50
23	11.88	1,200	12.00
24	13.44	1,250	13.50
25	15.00	1,300	15.00
26	16.56	1,350	16.50
27	18.12	1,400	18.00
28	19.68	1,450	19.50
29	21.24	1,500	21.00
30	22.80	1,550	22.50

The National Intelligencer says that the President of the United States will pay seven hundred and twenty-six dollars, and each member of the Cabinet two hundred and sixteen dollars, under the tax on incomes.

A FRENCH STEAMER.—A friend writing us from the vicinity of Carolina City, N. C., on the 12th, says that a large French steam man of war passed there a few days since and when opposite the fort saluted the Confederate flag.

Portsmouth Transcript.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, Aug. 14th, 1861, P. M.

Congress has passed and the President has approved the act providing for the appointment of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons at the various hospitals of the Confederate States.

It is reported that Congress has passed a resolution to adjourn on next Monday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13th, 1861.

An attachment has been issued against Col. Burk to show cause for disobeying the habeas corpus issued for the Baltimoreans confined at Fort LaFayette.

The Steamer Champion, with California dates to the 21st ult., has been signalled below.

The Brig Sea Foam from Curacoa, reports that the Confederate Steamer Sumter was allowed to Coal up and refit there, against the protest of the Federal Consul. She left on the 24th.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13th, 1861.

The Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner, former Minister to France, has been arrested, and is not permitted to converse with his friends.

President Lincoln has made overtures to Garibaldi on the statement of Consuls that he would come. Garibaldi has made no direct proffer of his services, and scarcely an indirect proffer.

A. W. Thomas, ex-Government Clerk, has been arrested as a spy.

The Southerners have captured two and probably four ice boats.

It is reported that the steamtug Yankee has been sunk by the steamer Paige off the mouth of Acquia Creek.

Congressman Ely has sent a letter to President Lincoln.—It is understood that he is decidedly in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, so far as an exchange of prisoners is concerned.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy reports that he has engaged one hundred vessels to assist in the enforcement of the revenue laws.

The War Department has official advices of the battle and death of Gen. Lyon, Col. Hunter, and Major General ——.

Capt. Craven, of the Potomac flotilla, reports that not one in twenty of the people on the shores of the Potomac are local. He sometimes thinks, from the manner in which they annoy the Federalists, that they are organized into companies, and perhaps regiments.

Col. Burk, commanding Fort LaFayette, will be sustained by the Government in disobeying the attachment and habeas corpus writs. Orders have been sent him to-day to defend himself if any attempt is made to arrest him.

Major Anderson, of Sumter notoriety, has determined to take the field. He says that the Union men of Kentucky are calling him out.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13th, 1861.

There is a rumor current on the streets, in which some reliance is placed, that Gen. Lyon's command in Southwest Missouri has been totally routed by the rebels, himself killed, and Zeigle in full retreat with a remnant of the Federal forces.

This information is said to have been received here by the Secessionists last evening; the messenger who brought the news having killed four horses between Springfield and Bolla, in a race with the government messenger.

It is also reported that Gen. Fremont received despatches about midnight in corroboration of the above, but the contents have not been divulged.

Great anxiety is felt by the Union men here, and most serious apprehensions are indulged for the safety of our army. We will probably get something reliable by the arrival of the train to-night. A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., in connection with the above says:

The above is from the regular correspondent of the New York associated press. That the Federalists have at length suffered a disaster, may be regarded certain, as the dispatch would not have been permitted to leave without the official sanction.

Later.

The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield on Saturday, as brought by one of Lyon's aids to Gen. Fremont:

Gen. Lyon, with three columns, under himself, Zeigle and Major Sturgis, attacked the enemy at six o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., nine miles Southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe, and our loss am unts to about eight hundred in killed and wounded.

Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column.—Our force amounted to 8,000, including 2,000 of the Home Guard.

The enemy's loss is reported as being heavy, including Gens. McCulloch and Price. This statement is corroborated by a prisoner.

Zeigle retreated to Springfield. At 3 o'clock on the 11th he continued his retreat on Rolia, bringing off the baggage trains, and twenty-five thousand dollars in specie from the Springfield Bank.

The Federalists have taken possession of the Police Office. The Home Guards are under arms, and it is understood that Gen. Fremont has declared Martial Law.

Fremont has borrowed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the St. Louis Banks.

Heavy siege guns are being mounted, commanding the approaches to the city.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13, 1861.

Crittenden, Davis and others, have left for Crab Orchard, (in Lincoln Co., Ky.,) to persuade the Union men to break up their camps.

Passengers by the California steamer, who came part of the way with Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, state that his suite consists of thirty officers, with Zouaves, and that he would arrive in New Orleans between the 1st and 10th of September.

Roger Hanson, heretofore classified as a quasi submissionists, spoke at Lexington, denouncing the war, and said that the Southerners would lose their slaves, burn their cotton, and sink their plantations, but would never yield.

Advices from Rolla, Missouri, to the 13th inst. have been received. The following was furnished by an eye witness who left Springfield on Sunday morning:—The fight waged from six in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. The Southerners made charges on Totten's battery three times. Gen. Lyon fell early in the action. Zeigle had a severe struggle, and left three of his four guns on the field, spiking them. The Southerner's camp took fire and was destroyed.

The Federalists lost Capt. Gratz, killed; Gen. Sweeney, wounded in leg; Col. Mitchell, seriously; and Maj. Shepperd slightly wounded. Regulars.—Capt's. Plummer, Miller, Cavender, Burke, McFarland, and Col. Ditzler, were seriously wounded. Five Lieutenants were killed. Price was not killed.

There was a rumor on the field that Gen. McCulloch was killed, but it was denied on Saturday night.

Dr. Mincher had left Springfield with ambulances to see about the wounded.

Lyon's body had been treated with great respect

Gentlemen from St. Louis, say that Gen. Fremont, in order to check the dangerous enthusiasm, was compelled to consent to the publication of falsehoods regarding the affairs in Southwestern Missouri. The rout there is regarded as a total annihilation.

After blowing up their powder, and destroying other property, Zeigle left, and on daylight camped thirty miles this side of Springfield.

The city and county of St Louis is under martial law.

Maj. J. W. McKinney, provost, and John A. Brownlee, President of the Board of Police, have been arrested.—Basil Duke has been appointed in his stead.

It is reported that Gen. Hardee, with twelve thousand men, was marching on Pilot Knob (Missouri), where five thousand Federal troops were encamped, with five cannon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 13th, 1861.

Gen. Fremont has telegraphed to the Government, saying that Gen. Lyon was killed; Zeigel was in full retreat followed by the enemy; and urging the Government to send forward every available man to defend the flag.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 13th, 1861.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived, bringing dates to the 25th ult.

Lieut. Smith went into Chihuahua to recover the Government train that had been captured. He was himself captured by the Texans, who are on their way in force to attack Fort Stanton. They are seizing Government property wherever it is found. The Federal order to remove the regulars East has been carried out, and amounts to an abandonment of the territory to the Confederates.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14, 1861.

A letter from a reliable person in Chicago to a friend says that he is drafted and must go to the war.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.

Three vessels, under British colors, have been refused clearances.

The Champion brings nine hundred thousand dollars in gold.

The flag ship Lancaster was at Panama on the 3d inst.

The St. Mary's had been ordered to relieve the Cayenne on the coast of Mexico.

Later From Europe.

The Steamship Nova Scotian has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 2d inst.

Starke won the Goodwood cup, Optimist was third.

The London Times' city article says that it will be dangerous for England to touch the American loan.

Lord Elgin has been appointed Governor General of India.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that the British and French Governments are corresponding relative to American affairs, and will probably unite on one policy in all respects.

The Herald strongly deprecates any investment in the American loan.

The Steamers Edinburg and North Briton had arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1st, 1861.

Cotton—Firm. Sales for the week 69,000 bales, of which speculators took 12,000, and exporters 9,000 bales.

Friday, Aug. 2.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 8,000 bales, the market closing quiet. Fair Orleans 6¼; middling do. 6¼.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions inactive.

Consols 90 to 90¼.

Bullion had increased £476,000. Bank rates had been reduced to 5 per cent.

One Day Later from Europe.

The Steamer Persia has also arrived with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. Her news is unimportant.

SATURDAY, Aug. 3.—Cotton—Sales of 8,000 bales—market dull but prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs firm. Provisions dull.

Consols 90 to 90¾.

[illegible] RICHMOND, Va.—Reported [illegible] Va.—Three [illegible] and Fear. [illegible] Pensacola, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 15th, 1861.

A. J. Morgan, Surveyor General of the State of Georgia, died here this morning of typhoid fever.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 15th, 1861.

In the absence of real battles, the public mind is considerably exercised about reported trouble or fights at Acquia Creek.

A battle is said to have come off at Leesburg on Wednesday morning, in which three hundred Federalists were killed and wounded, and fourteen hundred taken prisoners.

Neither report has been confirmed, but they furnish abundant food for talk.

Nothing of public interest done in Congress to-day.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, August 15, 1861.

The reported battle near Leesburg gradually assumes an air of plausibility. It appears that seventeen hundred Federalists forded the Potomac near or opposite Leesburg, but during the night the river rose and the Confederates surrounded them.

The Federalists lost in killed and wounded about three hundred, and fourteen hundred were taken prisoners. The Confederates' loss was small.

Several passengers from Manassas this afternoon report the above news as current there, and it is generally credited. Some of them say that a large number of wagons have been sent up to convey down the property captured.

[Leesburg is the terminus of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Rail Road, in Loudon county, Va., three miles from the Potomac.]

NORTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS,
VIA LOUISVILLE AND MOBILE!

NEW YORK, Aug. 15th, 1861.

The Banks of Philadelphia, New York and Boston have agreed to take fifty millions of the Federal loan, on the condition that they are to be the sole recipients of the Treasury Notes.

The Persia's European news says that the weather was unfavorable for the crops.

The London Times says that it is not supposed that influential houses will consent to act as agents for the American loan, as every element of danger surrounds subscribers.

The knowing ones profess to have reliable advices that the blockade will be abandoned, but the Tariff collected at sea.

Robert Muire, of Charleston, courier of the British Consul at New Orleans, has been arrested on board the Africa, as he was leaving. Several papers found on him indicate that he was also the bearer of despatches from the Confederates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15th, 1861.

The Government regards the parole of prisoners arrested here as of no effect.

The Government is officially advised that Gen. VanDorn, with thirteen hundred men, was at last accounts between El Paso and San Antonio, his supposed object being the subjugation of Lower California.

Advices from Sandy Hook, (Maryland?) say that the Confederates had fired into the pickets at Berlin, and an attack was expected at the Point of Rocks.

Col. Farnham, of the New York Fire Zouaves, is dead.

The New York 79th mustered four hundred men and refused to strike tents. The regiment was surrounded and the ringleaders arrested. McClellan took away their colors. His orders are to shoot down disobedient soldiers.

Camps of instruction are to be established at New York, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Cincinnati, each volunteer to be mustered in as soon as enrolled and forwarded at once to those points, the government paying the expenses of his transportation. The Government reserves the right to attach soldiers to other companies and regiments than those for which they enlisted.

Ex-Governor Denver has been made a Brigadier General.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug, 14, 1861.

Intelligence has been received that a battle has been fought in Missouri and that General Lyon has been slain.

General Fremont has telegraphed for all the available force in Indiana, "now or never."

He says, "Zouaves, return to your camps; I will give you back your rifles. Old affairs shall be forgotten; the flag of the Eleventh awaits you, and your country calls you louder than ever. Give her once more your experience and strong arms. Let us make new renown on the banks of the Mississippi, Fill up the camp, Zouaves, and I will march you to-morrow."

(Signed) LEWIS WALLACE, Colonel.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 15, 1861.

A full battallion of State Guards paraded in honor of Col. Morton Morriss. The battallion had no flag whatever.

There is six feet water in the canal and rising rapidly.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 15th, 1861.

In a skirmish recently sixteen miles back from New Madrid, Mo., sixty Missourians routed two hundred Federalists, killing and capturing many. Another skirmish in the same vicinity between Pillow's Zouaves and the Federal Troops resulted similarly.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15th, 1861.

The Evening Missourian and the Bulletin, secession papers, have been suspended. The houses of two prominent secessionists have been searched.

CAIRO, Aug. 15th, 1861.

Scouts report 2,000 Confederates at Charleston.

ROLLA, Aug. 15th, 1861.

Zeig'e is reported fifty miles from his first camp on the Gasconade. Twenty wagons with fugitives have arrived here. The stage line to Springfield is abandoned, and the stock brought here.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 15th, 1861.

A telegram from Hickman says that there has been an engagement at Charleston, Missouri, between Jeff. Thompson's force and the Fremonters. The latter have been driven back with a severe loss. Two Guaboats are now chasing the Steamer Equality, which was captured to-day by Capt. Jas. Erwin from Cairo.

From our Second Edition of Friday Evening.

Capture of Federal Forces at Leesburg Confirmed—300 Killed and Wounded—Gens. McCulloch and Price Safe—Martial Law Declared in St. Louis.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 16th, 1861—2:30 P. M.

The reported capture of the entire Federal force near Leesburg is confirmed. There were fourteen hundred taken prisoners, and three hundred killed and wounded.

It is understood that this brilliant achievement was effected by the 17th and 18th Mississippi, and the 8th Virginia regiments, and the Richmond Howitzer battery.

Baltimore papers of Thursday, and New York papers of Wednesday, have been received. The former papers contain full reports of the battle in Missouri and the death of Gen. Lyon, and a contradiction of the death of Gens. McCullogh and Price.

Martial law has been declared in St. Louis.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 16th, 1. M.

Congress has passed an act declaring that the provisions of the act prohibiting the exportation of Cotton from the Confederate States, except through their own seaports, shall go into effect immediately.

No other business for the public eye was transacted.

Passengers by railroad this afternoon confirm and refute the truth about the Leesburg fight.

[We received yesterday afternoon, and published in our second addition a telegram from Richmond confirming the report of the fight, which had been received here early in the morning. The above was received late last night, and it again places the matter in some doubt.]

THOSE "FOREIGN" SHIPMENTS.—We some time ago begged the State authorities to detain certain "*British*" vessels that were taking cargoes from North Carolina ports under *British Colors*. We felt conscious and so expressed that these cargoes, composed of articles of which our enemies stood greatly in need, would find their way to northern ports, and we learn that our predictions then made are being verified. One of the cargoes we are informed is already safely landed at Philadelphia, where of course the shippers knew it was to go; and another of the vessels has arrived at Halifax or some other English port, for *orders*. Of course the orders were arranged beforehand and this cargo too will find its way to a Yankee port. We believe with the Wilmington *Journal* that we should have a thorough business or none, and we do hope that it the Legislature of North Carolina will do nothing to punish this species of treason, the Congress will.

[Newbern Progress.

"A TRAITOR DISCOVERED."—Under this captaion the Washington correspondent of the Northern Associated Press writes:

It has been evivent, that for some time past, that accurate intelligence of all the movements and preparations of the Federal army is conveyed to the enemy. There is reason to believe that information, that has been carefully kept from the public here, has been given from time to time to Gen. Beauregard. The utmost vigilance has been exercised to discover the secret traitor who is furnishing this intelligence to the enemy. A painful rumor is in circulation that it has been traced to an individual occupying a confidential position to Gen. Scott.

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORTS of Gen. McDowell to the War Department, is the following, which we publish for the information it gives of the part taken by Capt. Woodbury, who is well known to this community:

ORDER OF BATTLE.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO GEN. McDOWELL'S REPORT.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 22.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT ARMY IN EASTERN VA.,
CENTREVILLE, July 20, 1861.

The enemy has planted a battery on the Warrenton turnpike to defend the passage of Bull Run; has seized the stone bridge and made a heavy abattis on the right bank, to oppose our advance in that direction. The ford above the bridge is also guarded, whether with artillery or not is not positively known, but every indication favors the belief that he proposes to defend the passage of the stream.

It is intended to turn the position, force the enemy from the road that it may be re-opened and, if possible, destroy the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, where the enemy has a large force. As this may be resisted by all the force of the enemy, the troops will be disposed as follows:—

The First division, General Tyler's, with the exception of Richardson's brigade, will, at half-past two o'clock in the morning precisely, be on the Warrenton turnpike to threaten the passage of the bridge, but will not open fire until full daybreak.

The Second division (Hunter's) will move from its camp at two o'clock in the morning precisely, and led by Captain Woodbury, of the Engineers, will, after passing Cub Run, turn to the right and pass the Bull Run stream above the ford at Sudley's Spring, and then turning down to the left descend the stream and clear away the enemy who may be guarding the lower ford and bridge. It will then bear off to the right and make room for the succeeding division.

The Third division (Heintzelman's) will march at half past two o'clock in the morning, and follow the road taken by the Second division, but will cross at the lower ford after it has been turned as above, and then, going to the left, take place between the stream and Second division.

The Fifth division (Miles') will take position on the Centreville Heights (Richardson's brigade will, for the time, form part of the Fifth division, and will continue in its present position.) One brigade will be in the village, and one near the present station of Richardson's brigade. This division will threaten the Blackburn ford, and remain in reserve at Centreville. The commander will open fire with artillery only, and will bear in mind that it is a demonstration only he is to make. He will cause such defensive works, abattis, earth-works, &c., to be thrown up as will strengthen his position. Lieutenant Prime, of the Engineers, will be charged with this duty.

These movements may lead to the gravest results, and commanders of divisions and brigades should bear in mind the immense consequence involved. There must be no failure, and every effort must be made to prevent straggling.

No one must be allowed to leave the ranks without special authority. After completing the movements ordered, the troops must be held in order of battle, as they may be attacked at any moment. By command of

Brigadier General McDOWELL.

JAMES B. FRY, Adjutant General.

List of Officers and Companies Comprising 10th Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel, Alfred Iverson, Jr.
Lieutenant-Colonel, F. J. Faison.
Major, W. H. Toone.